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# THE TIMES

FRIDAY JULY 8 1983

20p

No 61,579

## THE TIMES

### Tomorrow

Riverside  
Vladimir Promislov, Mayor of Moscow arrives at County Hall as the guest of the GLC.

Seaside  
Alan Hamilton visits two resorts that have no intention of being left behind by foreign sun spots.

Countryside  
Beryl Downing on the best of Britain's regional parks and fare.

Offside  
David Miller assesses the state of soccer in the United States.

Seamy side  
Peter Nichols follows a trail of drugs from Italy to the Middle East, a trail with a Mafia connection and links with Italian freemasonry.

### Thatcher pledge on hanging

Legislation to reintroduce capital punishment would have to be put to MPs within the next 12 months after an affirmative vote in the Commons next Wednesday, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Cabinet.

Whitewall sources had said that the weight of government business was such that there was no prospect of legislation for at least 16 months. Page 2.

### Paris hijack drama ends

Six Iranian hijackers surrendered in Paris yesterday allowing all 199 hostages to go free. They gave up after the intervention of Mr Massoud Rajavi, the leader-in-exile in Paris of the Iranian Mujahedin left-wing guerrilla movement.

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### Union stand

Leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union have drawn up plans to call industrial action if members are fired or imprisoned under labour legislation.

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### Euro doom

The European Parliament is preparing a Doomsday report on the EEC economy which it hopes will shock people into accepting lower wages, reduced welfare benefits and more trade union control. Recovery strategy.

page 16

### Holiday sales

Far fewer discounted holidays are available for late bookers this summer because of a late rise in sales and cuts in the number of holidays on offer.

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### Road toll down

Deaths and serious injuries to front seat occupants of cars and light vans fell by a quarter in the two months after seat belts were made compulsory.

Page 3

### Lord Tonypandy

Mr George Thomas, former Speaker of the House of Commons, who was made a viscount on his retirement is to take the title of Lord Tonypandy.

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### Society killer

A Spanish lawyer's son was convicted of murdering his millionaire, aristocratic in-laws, at the end of a sensational trial in Madrid.

Page 5

### Burglar profile

A typical burglar is likely to be a teenager whose primary motive is material gain or perhaps excitement, according to a crime survey of 11,000 households.

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### Edmonds back

England have recalled Phil Edmonds, the Middlesex spin bowler, for the first Test match against New Zealand, starting at the Oval next Thursday. Page 20.

Leader page 13

Letters: On capital punishment, from Mr J Stanton, and others; police, from Sir Kenneth Newman; social policy, from Mr M Wicks.

Leading articles: Youth opportunities; interest rates; Parliamentary committees.

Features, pages 10, 11, 12

The hawk behind the American eagle: David Watt on the East-West impasse; Scotland for the Scots - or the tourists? Spectrum: Koestler and the gallows debate. Friday page: Crisis in the Cooperative Women's Guild.

Obituary, page 14

The Most Rev Philip Strong, Miss Edith Ramsay.

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## Cabinet agrees £500m emergency package

# Spending cuts hit NHS and defence

● The Cabinet agreed to a package of £500m in expenditure cuts and the raising of an equal amount by extra sales of public assets.

● Paying the price include: Defence, £240m; Employment, £25.3m; Education, £36m; Health, £140m; and Transport, £16m.

Early evidence of the determination of Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to try to keep down public spending, as he promised Parliament last week, was furnished yesterday by an emergency package of £500m in expenditure cuts in the current financial year and to the raising of an equal amount by extra sales of public assets.

Mr Lawson may be forced to make further and bigger cuts in public spending in the autumn if he intends to restore the Government's original plans.

The cuts announced yesterday were not nearly far enough.

The latest Treasury forecast, prepared before yesterday's measures, is thought to show public borrowing running about £3,000m over the Budget target of £2,800m, almost entirely because of overspending by Government departments and local authorities.

This means further cuts of as much as £2,000m may be necessary if public spending is

to be held to the planned demand by the £120,000m in 1983-84.

Mr Lawson was careful to say the measures would bring spending "closer to the course" laid out in February's White Paper, not that they would bring it back on track.

Mr Lawson is thus faced with an agonising dilemma - whether to push through, against all odds, more painful cuts in spending to keep public borrowing down, or to give way, leaving his financial strategy in tatters.

More spending will mean higher taxes, rather than the reductions Mr Lawson wishes to deliver, or higher borrowing, putting paid to hopes of lower interest rates.

In the Commons Mr Lawson said an adjustment of some £1,100m was needed to bring expenditure closer to the planned total of £11,600m.

Some £100m would be saved in the current year by allowing a limited carry-forward of underspending on capital programmes - something long

ago to be demanded by the Royal College of Nursing.

● Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, forecast "disastrous effect on public sector provision, on health care and on jobs".

By Julian Haviland and Frances Williams

Defence Department in particular and hitherto resisted by the Treasury - which Mr Lawson said would "reduce the end-year surge" by departments keen to use all their allocations.

Mr Lawson told the Commons the savings will be made by reducing cash limits, by 1 per cent for pay and for central

government administration, and by 2 per cent for capital procurement and other elements.

There is also to be a 2 per cent reduction across the board in the external financing limits of nationalised industries, saving about £57m.

Last night the Treasury calculated that the approximate effect of the cuts on the various programmes would be defence £240m, overseas aid £20m, employment £25.3m, education £36m, health £140m, transport £16m.

Mr Norman Fowler, secretary of State for Social Services, said indications had been that spending on programmes for which he was responsible was running at some £300m more than planned - one third from spending on family practitioner services, two thirds on social security spending.

As these are not cash-limited but depend on demand, savings by his department will have to come from elsewhere. Mr Fowler said they would get back on target by setting lower

Continued on back page, col 1

## Defence budget £230m less than White Paper forecast

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Within 24 hours of publishing his defence White Paper, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, suffered the embarrassment of having to announce that defence spending this year would be £230m less than the figures given in the White Paper.

This was the result of the statement in the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The pill was, however, sweetened for Mr Heseltine by a change in government accounting procedures which will in future allow departments to carry forward into the next financial year amounts by which they underspend their budgets.

The Ministry of Defence has been pressing for this reform for a long time.

The budget reduction will bring it down from £15,973m to £15,743m. It comprised a £70m reduction in forecast pay and

Mr Heseltine said that even

### 'Palimony' girl beaten to death

Los Angeles (Reuter) Former actress Vicki Morgan, who sued the millionaire Alfred Bloomingdale for \$5m (£3.2m), claiming he had promised to keep her for life, was yesterday found beaten to death, police said.

Lieutenant Dan Cooke said Mr Marvin Pancoast, aged 53, was being held in custody. After he walked into a police station and allegedly said: "I just killed someone." He would probably be charged today.

The partially-clad body of Miss Morgan, aged 29, was found in her Hollywood flat and a blood-stained baseball bat was near by, Lieutenant Cooke said.

In mediation talks yesterday, Mr Bryan Griffiths, president of the NGA, is understood to have said that any "interference" by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, would not be helpful. "We are a sovereign union," he is reported to have said. Mr Murray underwrote

### Print jobs 'in danger' as talks break down

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The crisis at the strike-bound

Financial Times deepened last night as talks to end the five-week stoppage resulted in a new deadlock.

Management accused the National Graphical Association of defying a mutually agreed formula for negotiation and had started fresh approaches to the rival print union Sogat. \$2m in an attempt to restart the paper.

The FT is now planning to put its manual workers on basic wages next week and the imminent possibility of wholesale dismissals is not being discounted.

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### Pledge on NHS is betrayed nurses say

The Royal College of Nursing described the package of cuts as "a betrayal of the NHS" and the rate at which which it came into effect.

Asked why the spending plans had been changed just one day after the White Paper, he said: "I knew there would be a discussion today, but I had no means of knowing what the outcome would be."

He said if the whole of the £70m pay costs were to be saved by an employment cuts it would cost 3,500 jobs. This would be on top of the 9,000 jobs that the Ministry is already committed to saving by next April. "I am not saying that is what I am going to do," he said.

Job saving could affect civilians and members of the armed services, but he said that nothing would be done to reduce fighting capability.

The amount which can be carried forward will be limited to 5 per cent of the capital budget between about £300m and £350m.

Mr Heseltine said that even

### MPs set to fight pay curb

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

The Cabinet yesterday decided that it would attempt to enforce a 4 per cent pay restraint on the Commons, in spite of advice that it would be defeated by a combined force of MPs from both sides of the Chamber.

The Shadow Cabinet has already been informed that most Labour MPs favour payment of the full £19,000 recommended by the Review Body on Top Salaries, an increase of 30.9 per cent on the current salary of £14,510.

Mr Edward du Cann, newly-elected chairman of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, has to decide whether he too, will go for the full £19,000 as his friends suggested he would before his election to that office.

## Sex, the CIA and a White House mole

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

across its front and inside pages. At the same time further contradictory evidence by senior Reagan aides has not only added to the public's growing awareness that the affair is not just a matter of midsummer media madness, but has also fuelled new tensions between "conservative" and "pragmatic" factions in the White House.

Allegations that sexual favours may have been used to obtain some of the Carter briefing papers that found their way to the Reagan camp during the 1980 election campaign have been made to the House

subcommittee investigating the matter.

Mr Donald Albosta, a Democratic Representative from Michigan who is chairing the subcommittee's investigations, said the evidence he had seen so far suggested that "a sex scandal could be created out of this testimony".

He added: "There have been people who have made statements to lead us to believe there were sexual favours involved. It's just hearsay but it seems to be coming from reliable sources."

The House inquiry is one of two investigations taking place. The other is being conducted by

the FBI at the behest of the Justice Department.

According to Mr Edwin Meese, the White House Counsellor, President Reagan is prepared to give evidence to the FBI investigators if asked to do so.

However, he added that as the President knew nothing about the matter until the controversy began two weeks ago he would not be a very good source.

According to a report in *The New York Times*, Reagan campaign officials had run an operation to collect information about President Carter's foreign policy.

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You'll also find attractive introductory offers in our new Carpets and Beds Department.

Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

Sale starts Thursday, 9.30-7.



Swinging Prince: Prince Charles on the bongos yesterday with Vernon Mussington at the Caribbean Centre, Ipswich.

## Railmen's vote may clinch Kinnock win

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Labour Party leadership was practically clinched for Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday when the swing to the left in the National Union or Railways delivered him another large slice of the trade union block vote.

By an overwhelming majority, the NUR delegates in Bridlington opted for the left-centre candidate to succeed Mr Michael Foot, but checked the slide towards political militancy by deciding to nominate Mr Roy Hattersley as deputy leader.

The NUR, which has 160,000 affiliated votes, is the first union to determine its preference after a

## Councils in Wales lose grants of £12.6m

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, announced last night that £12.6m will be withheld from the rate support grant that would have been paid to Welsh councils in 1983-84 if they had not exceeded government spending targets (David Walker writes).

In total, the Welsh counties and districts are planning to spend more than £21m in excess of government targets.

Cardiff, which came under Conservative control at the May council elections but was Labour when its budget was made, is among the leading urban overspenders in Wales, along with Swansea, Cwyd, Gwent, Mid-Glamorgan and South Glamorgan are among the overspending councils.

Anger in the Welsh counties at government grant arrangements came to the surface at the annual meeting of the Association of County Councils on Wednesday. Several speakers threatened a mass defection of Welsh councils unless the association adopted a more critical line over government rating proposals.

## £25,000 test-tube baby appeal

A £25,000 appeal has been launched in the North-east to provide resources for a laboratory to enable *in vitro* fertilization facilities to be offered.

The appeal has been launched by Dr Tom Lind, a consultant obstetrician at Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, who believes that local women could benefit from the introduction of National Health Service facilities for test-tube babies.

## Doctor guilty of misconduct

A woman doctor was found guilty yesterday of serious professional misconduct for issuing drug prescriptions other than for bona fide treatment.

Dr Ann Dally, aged 57, of Devonshire Place, Marylebone, London was admonished by the professional conduct committee of the General Medical Council in London, after it was told she had prescribed diaconal for a man who was later convicted of drug offences.

## Welsh speaking decline halted

The latest census figures based on the 1981 count indicate that the steady decline in the numbers of Welsh speakers has been halted. Just over 500,000 people, or 19 per cent of the population, can speak the language, a 1.8 per cent decline over 10 years.

There has been a marked increase in the number of young people claiming fluency, an indication of the success of the Welsh medium schools.

## School cleaners made redundant

Redundancy notices were sent out yesterday to 1,200 school cleaners in Cambridgeshire who are being replaced by private contractors from the next term.

# Legislation in a year after vote on hanging, Thatcher says

By Anthony Biffen, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday insisted in Cabinet that any legislation to reintroduce capital punishment, after a successful vote in the Commons next Wednesday, would have to be put through Parliament within the next 12 months.

Whitehall sources had repeatedly stated on Wednesday that the weight of government business was such that there was no prospect of immediate legislation, which would therefore have to be held up for at least 16 months and the next parliamentary session.

It is understood that Mrs Thatcher recognized the anger that such delay would have provoked in her own party and despite the difficulties, ministers were forced to accept that judgment.

The second Whitehall confusion, over the status of the legislation, was also clarified yesterday. Some sources had stated on Wednesday that the legislation would be a full government measure, a move which could have provoked resignations from ministers who, in all conscience, could never vote for capital punishment in any form.

But Mrs Thatcher told the Commons: "There has always been a free vote and if there were to be a Bill introduced subsequently upon a vote to restore capital punishment, 'for murder resulting from acts of terrorism'.

## Union leader ready for jail over Tebbit

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Douglas

Leaders of Britain's largest union yesterday pledged to defend members facing sanctions under the Government's labour legislation and have drawn up plans to call industrial action in opposition to fines or imprisonment.

Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the union's policy-making conference would be called into emergency session within three days of action being taken under the legislation against a union official and would plan selected strikes.

"I am bound by a policy of not handing over union funds to the Government or the courts and it appears because of that I might be put in jail. It is not a very great sacrifice at my age, people who have gone before me have made much greater sacrifices," he said. Mr Evans will be 58 next week.

He told delegates to the union's biennial conference in Douglas, Isle of Man, that his union would ignore the legislation and that it could be "business as usual". There would be no changes in the union's internal processes or rules as a result of the legislation.

Mr Evans was speaking in advance of the expected publication next week of the White Paper on the latest union reform proposals, including

## Vanishing 'think tank' has cost taxpayer £11.1m

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister has released figures showing the running costs of the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS), the Cabinet's "think tank", which is to disappear when Parliament rises for the summer recess.

Since its foundation by Mr Edward Heath in 1971, the CPRS has cost on average £928,600 a year at 1983 prices. Its staff has oscillated between 15 and 20 in strength.

In a written answer to Mr Tim Eggar, Conservative MP for Enfield, North, Mrs Margaret Thatcher disclosed that the think tank has cost the taxpayer a total of £11.1m (at 1983 prices) since its birth.

She refused, however, a request from Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall, North, that she declassify unpublished CPRS reports short of the 30-year norm, as allowed under

section 5 (1) of the Public Records Act, 1958.

Nearly all of the think tank's output has been kept confidential. Mrs Thatcher told Mr George that she saw no reason to amend "the policy of successive governments" which has sustained the secrecy of its advice to ministers.

Whitehall generally regrets the passing of the CPRS, particularly the loss of the collective briefs it prepared for ministers before Cabinet and Cabinet committee meetings, but senior officials reckon that once Mrs Thatcher had decided against it, it was pointless prolonging its life.

They remain, however, that something like it will be reinvented under another name by a future prime minister.

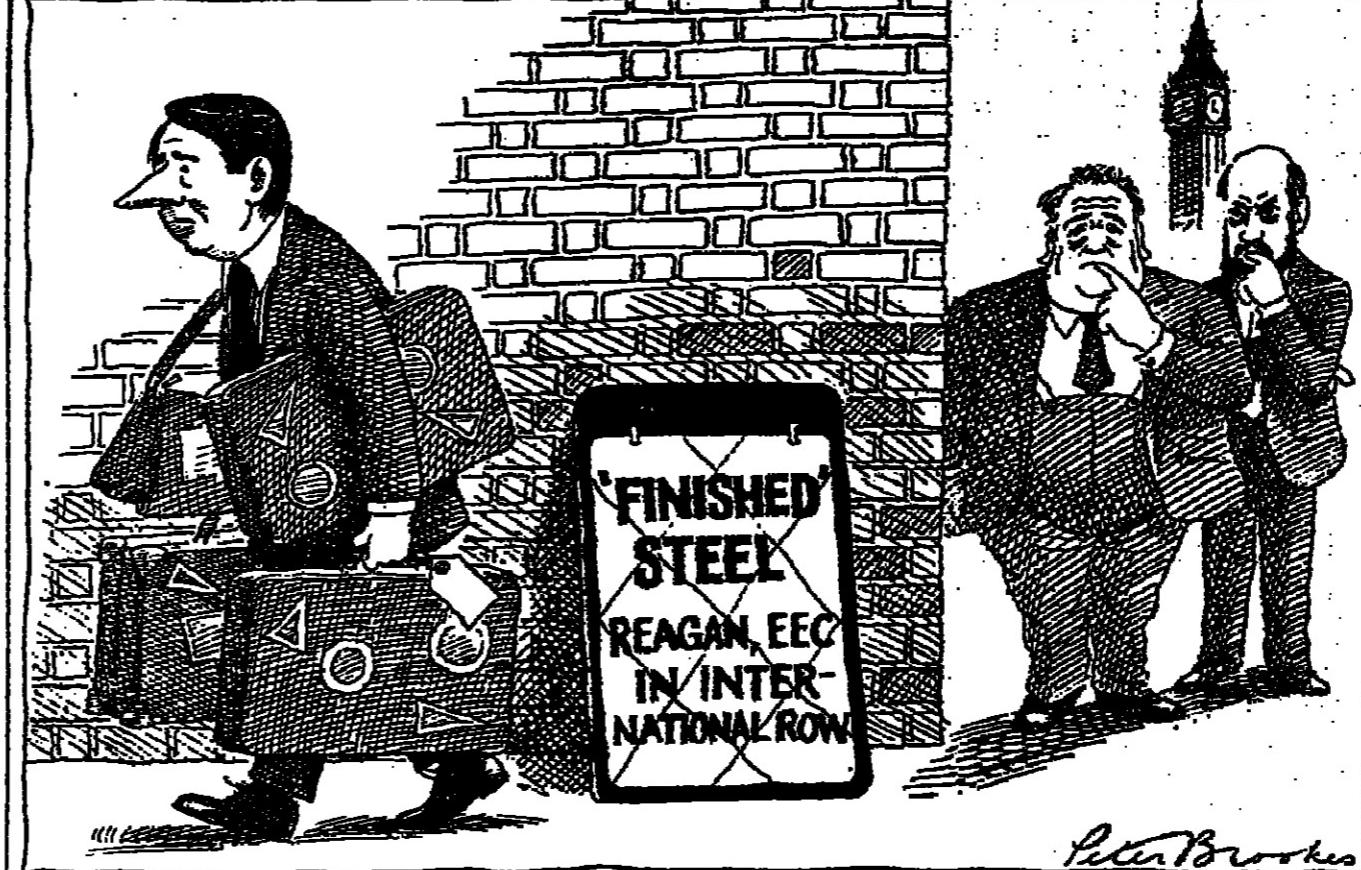
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## Halal go-ahead

Ritually slaughtered Halal meat is to be introduced into Bradford schools, after a special meeting of Bradford Council's education subcommittee gave unanimous approval to the policy. From September two large school kitchens will start supplying about 1,400 meals

## Drugs arrests

Two more people have been arrested in the big international drugs investigation centred on part of the west Wales coast. They were arrested in London and have been taken to Fishguard, Dyfed, to appear before magistrates there this morning.



"People are reading far too much into my sabbatical"

## Anglo-US attack on steel deal

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Steel unions in Britain and the United States have financed a £250,000 advertising campaign attacking the proposed steel slab export deal between the British Steel Corporation and United States Steel.

The potential venture between the two loss-making companies has angered steelworkers on both sides of the Atlantic, particularly as it could cost an estimated 5,000 jobs.

An advertisement placed in the national British press today bears the headline "A very risky steel deal". Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of BSC and Mr David Rodenick, of United States Steel, are accused of being engaged in "secrecy-shrouded negotiations" putting together a high-risk gamble.

The plan yet to be approved by either Government, involves the annual export of three million tonnes of slabs from the Fairless works in Pennsylvania. US Steel, the unions say is demanding that BSC invest £390m in the Fairless finishing works "a sweet deal for US Steel but a bitter pill for British taxpayers".

Mr William Sirs, leader of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest British steel union, said yesterday: "It is ludicrous that a deal is being done behind closed doors, involving millions of pounds of taxpayers' money, with absolutely nothing being said to Government or to Parliament."

He said that talking to ministers over the past four years had been "a dialogue with the deaf" but it was necessary to continue the talks with the Government and the Confederation of British Industry so that the people were aware of subjects under discussion.

The advertisement, signed by Mr Sirs and Mr Lloyd McBride, of the United Steelworkers of America, lists six reasons why the deal could fail.

## Garage staff win pay-docking case

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Petrol stations may be forced to review their procedures after a garage was found guilty yesterday of illegally docking employees' wages to make up for shortfalls in the tills.

In a test prosecution brought by two of the garage's former employees, Action magistrates in west London found Matzwes Motors guilty of four offences under the little-used Truck Act, 1896, and ordered them to pay maximum fines of £200 on each count.

They also ordered the company to refund to the two employees nearly £90 which had been deducted from their pay packets.

The prosecution, thought to be the first of its kind, has implications for thousands of manual workers, cashiers, shop workers, milkmen and others whose wages are regularly docked.

Afterwards, Mr John Greenwood, a director of the company which runs the Motor Crown petroleum chain, said: "We will now digest our misery and decide whether to appeal."

The company will obviously have to review its policy he said. But he added that as the practice was widespread throughout the industry, millions of pounds were involved. The amount of cash flow involved could be frightening.

A feature of such stations was the "particularly nasty practice" which was becoming more and more common, of stopping work to make up any shortfalls in the till, even though these shortfalls occurred through no fault of the cashier.

Miners call job transfers 'vicious bullying' by NCB

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday expressed disgust and anger at the "vicious bullying and blackmail" tactics of the National Coal Board over pay deals.

The deal, he added, was being put together by two Americans who happened to be friends. But if half of Ravelenscraig was closed and then the legal loopholes were plugged by the Americans, the Scottish plant would be crippled and ready for closure.

The advertisement, signed by

Mr Sirs and Mr Lloyd McBride, of the United Steelworkers of America, lists six reasons why the deal could fail.

Mr George Bolton, vice-president of the Scottish miners, disputed the board's claim the Cardowan miners had been physically prevented from signing on at Polmaise.

But he said: "I very much admire the reaction to the coal board's provocation, but at the same time it is deliberate provocation to cause strikes in the Scottish coalfield."

Trouble arose after some miners at Cardowan agreed to transfer to other pits, before the colliery's fate had been decided under a joint review procedure.

Fourteen men who went to sign on at Polmaise were met by an angry crowd of about 100 Cardowan miners, which the NCB argued intimidation and production at the pit was suspended. At Bogside, the men struck when five men transferred from Cardowan reported for work.

Normal working was being resumed at both collieries last night but tension remains.

## Sale room

## Storks from Selfridges lift make £7,920

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A piece of the paneling which used to decorate the lifts at Selfridges, the London store, was auctioned by Phillips yesterday for £7,920 (estimate £4,000-£6,000) and bought by Jesse, a dealer from Kensington Church Street.

It is a wrought iron and bronze panel designed by Edgar Brandt with gift bronze storks among wirework clouds. Replicas of Brandt's 1922 panels were installed in the lifts at Selfridges and have become highly prized collectors' items. One is at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Meanwhile, in Somerset, Lawrence's of Crewkerne were selling Rudyard Kipling's typewriter. It is a Remington "No. 10" and Kipling is known to have been using it around 1931. He gave it to Mrs M. E. Ley, his secretary, and a postcard addressed to her was sold with the machine. In fact Kipling pointed out that although she is "silent" . . . if you hurry she begins to matter to herself.

The Lawrence book sale also contained a collection of Wilkie Collins material at £5,103. His novel "The Moonstone", sometimes credited as the first detective story, was

represented by a three volume first edition at £1,760 (estimate £1,000-£1,200).

At Sotheby's the good summer sale of English watercolours included a new auction price record for work of Johann Heinrich Füssli, when his "wild" was drawing of "Medea" sold for £41,800 (estimate £12,000-£18,000).

He also paid a record price for a talented but less famous Irish portraitist, Hugh Douglas Hamilton. A delightful oval chalk self-portrait in a fur-trimmed hat, probably dating from the 1760s, sold for £38,800 (estimate £20,000-£30,000).

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## Science report

## Teasing the secrets from icy Titan

By Clive Cookson  
Technology Correspondent

Two and a half years after Voyager 1 flew past Saturn, scientists are still teasing discoveries out of the data which the American spacecraft sent back to Earth.

The latest findings show that Titan, Saturn's giant moon, is not the exotic world of methane oceans and methane rainfall that many scientists had predicted (or hoped for). But mysterious wave-like surges of gas do occur.

These "internal gravity waves" seem to originate near the moon's surface and then propagate through the atmosphere. Although the mechanism is not known, the waves may be triggered by convection as the weak solar radiation heats up the icy ground; the surface temperature on Titan is only 94 degrees above absolute zero (minus 179°C).

Scientists at Stanford University, California, published the latest studies of Titan in recent issues of *Icarus* and *Science*. They come from Voyager's radio occultation experiments when the spacecraft flew behind Titan in November, 1980. Its radio transmissions to Earth passed through the moon's atmosphere, and computer analysis of the changing signals has given the atmospheric composition with remarkable accuracy.

Titan is bigger than the planet Mercury and is the only moon in the solar system with an atmosphere, almost entirely nitrogen, with about one percent methane - too little to condense in the quantities necessary to form clouds, rain, rivers and oceans. The observations kill the idea that methane's role on Titan may be comparable to that of water on Earth.

No substantial clouds float in the Titanic sky. Instead, there is a fairly uniform haze in the upper atmosphere, which prevented Voyager's cameras seeing the moon's surface. The high-altitude haze consists of hydrocarbons and other organic molecules, formed from methane in photochemical reactions induced by solar radiation.

Therefore, the surface is probably a mixture of ice (the main constituent of Titan) and organic solids. That would be fundamentally different from any other surface in the solar system.

But the truth will not be known until a space probe is sent through Titan's haze.

Reference: *Icarus*, volume 54, pages 337-352.

## British grain boom ahead, report says

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The United Kingdom's wheat and barley production could rise by 1987-88 to 10 per cent above last year's record of more than 21 million tonnes, a report published yesterday forecasts.

Most of the extra production could be expected to result from higher yields, but there may also be an increase in the area under cultivation of up to 200,000 hectares, or just over 5 per cent.

These projections are made by a Ministry of Agriculture working group set up last year.

*The United Kingdom Cereals Market - the Next Five Years* (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Publications Unit, Lion House, Willowburn Trading Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland).

## CORRECTION

A report on July 1 stated that the law forbids abortion where a child could survive apart from the mother and defines this stage as the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy. In fact the law forbids the abortion of a child "capable of being born alive" and states that if the pregnancy has lasted 28 weeks that constitutes prima facie evidence that this is so.

Overseas calling prices: America 6s 6d; Canada 9s 6d; Australia 10s 6d; Belgium 9s 6d; France 10s 6d; Germany 10s 6d; Italy 10s 6d; Japan 12s 6d; New Zealand 11s 6d; Switzerland 11s 6d; Sweden 10s 6d; Switzerland 11s 6d; U.S.A. 11s 6d; U.K. 12s 6d; U.S.S.R. 12s 6d; Venezuela 12s 6d; West Germany 12s 6d; Yugoslavia 12s 6d.

## TEILHARD de CHARDIN

Scientist, theologian, palaeontologist, author and priest

# Teenagers burgle empty homes for excitement and gain, survey finds

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A typical burglar is likely to be a teenager, highly apprehensive about being caught and keen to avoid confrontation.

His primary motive is material gain, or perhaps excitement, rather than malice. In his own mind he will probably try to discount the distress that he causes. He will either argue that "they can afford it" or that "they are insured".

The profile of the burglar and his crimes come from a study of the results of the British crime survey of 11,000 households in England and Wales presented yesterday to the Home Office workshop at Cambridge University on residential burglary.

Home Office research has found that burglars use different entry points for different types of dwelling. Houses were more vulnerable at the rear or side than the front, where only a third of entries occurred. Two thirds of burgled flats were entered through doors or windows.

Of the burglaries whose time of occurrence was known, about half took place in the daytime (from 6am to 6pm), a third in the evening and the remainder between midnight and 6am. Most burglaries were committed on weekdays but the daily rate was no higher than at the weekend.

## Fewer discounts on late booked holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Far fewer discounted holidays are on offer for late-bookers of package tours this summer. A poor start to the booking season has been offset by later sales substantially above last year's while some operators have reduced the number of holidays on offer.

The net effect is a near balance between supply and demand, unlike last year, when to sell off packages operators were frequently cutting a quarter and even a half from brochure prices for late-bookers.

Pickfords Travel, one of the top two travel agency chains, reports summer season sales by the beginning of this month up 15 per cent over the same time last year. Thomas Cook's retail shops' sales rose by a third in June on annual comparison and July sales strengthened further.

In this late flush of bookings holidays offered by the top five tour operators have been most in demand, with sales generally up by a quarter, according to Pickfords. But trade estimates point to Thomson Holidays doing best after the relaunch of its brochure with lower prices. Intasun is also doing well.

Thomson has now sold 82.5 per cent of its summer holidays with Spain - and parts of Italy largely sold out.

## Pensioners disarmed gun raider

Two pensioners who tackled and disarmed a man who tried to rob their shop were awarded £100 each by a judge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday "for their exemplary courage". When Mr David Daniel, aged 79, and his sister Elizabeth, aged 78, said they would like to give the money to police charities, their generosity "delighted" the recorder, Miss Jean Southworth, QC.

Mr Daniel, a widower, and his sister, a spinster, have run a general store in Moreton Terrace, Westminster, for 52 years. The recorder told them: "If more people like you stood up to those who try and rob them, maybe there would be a lot fewer cowardly robbers about."

Mr Daniel, who lives with his sister above the shop, told the court two young men came in and bought chocolate bars. One of them "pointed a gun in my face and demanded the cash from the till, about £300." Mr Daniel said: I rushed round the counter and grabbed a broom and tried to knock the gun out of his hand. I got hold of the gun and started to struggle with the man. We ended up in the street."

Mr Daniel was joined by his sister, who had been having a cup of tea when the hold-up began, and she also armed herself with a broom. "My brother told me to get back inside but I could not let him go alone. I hit the man with the gun a couple of times across the shoulders with the broom", she said.

While her brother held on to the man, Miss Daniel shouted to a policeman, who arrested the raider.

Christopher Baker, aged 20, unemployed and of no fixed address, admitted attempting robbery and possessing an imitation pistol. He was remanded in custody for sentence next week.

## Bradley inquest

The resumed inquest on Caroline Bradley, aged 37, international show jumper who died after competing in the Suffolk Show, will be held at Ipswich Crown Court next Tuesday.

In only 1 per cent of burglaries did a stranger use force against any member of the household. Damage to furniture and other possessions of the house exceeded £50 in only 8 per cent of cases in which the home was entered.

Flats were more likely to be burgled than houses, largely because flats tend to be in cities. Houses at the end of terraces are more likely to be burgled than those in between.

Council houses and flats are more at risk than owner-occupied households, losses from which tend to be higher. Homes which are left empty for several hours a day are more vulnerable than those which are not.

The combined figure for burglary and housebreaking in 1980 was 3,812 as against almost 94,000 in 1968, the last year before the present definition of burglary came into effect.

The twentieth century has seen a consistent increase in the amount of disposable goods which people keep in their homes. There has also been a large increase in the number of households in England and Wales, not merely because of the population increases but because of the process by which large families have become fragmented.

The twenty-first century

is likely to be less-favoured destinations such as Malta. Thomson says it has a wide range of holidays on offer still for the high season running from the latter half of July to September. So have the other operators.

Although Horizon's sales have been lagging - with the Thomson move taking its toll - this company has so far always operated a no-discount policy.

Sales Of Cosmos holidays have also been down although the company tends to benefit from late bookings.

Despite the increase in bookings the package holiday market is still about 5 per cent below last year's levels at this time of the year. But Pickfords and Thomson are looking to an increase of 5 per cent or more by the end of the season.

That would indicate continued higher sales from now. One Pickfords analysis also indicates how discounting has already declined: in the average holiday transaction the amount actually being paid is between 8 and 12 per cent up on last year.

**Sue Lawley to be newsreader**

By Kenneth Gossling

Sue Lawley, for 12 years a presenter of the BBC television programme *Nationwide*, is to become a newsreader in September when *Nationwide* is replaced by *60 Minutes*, a new current affairs programme.

She said yesterday that *Nationwide* had been "a lovely job" and that she had been offered the choice of joining the *Nine O'Clock News* or the new programme. "I think I was very lucky I had the choice".

Mr Alan Hart, controller of BBC-1, said that the new programme, from 5.40 pm to 6.40 pm would be shorter and sharper. It would continue with regional "outposts", but there would be a common style.

Mr Hart said that every area of Britain, including Scotland, supported the new programme. But it means that BBC Scotland will not have its own early evening programme, something for which Mr Patrick Chalmers, the BBC Scottish controller, had been arguing.

Mr Alasdair Milne, BBC director-general, said in Inverness this week that the BBC had been studying possibilities

**Gang jailed for £1m forgeries**

Almost £1m in counterfeit banknotes rolled off the presses of an east London printers in less than 10 hours, Inner London Crown Court heard yesterday. What the counterfeit gang did not know was that for six months undercover officers had been watching their elaborate preparations. The police from Scotland Yard's stolen vehicles squad, uncovered the plot while investigating other matters, the court heard.

Six men arrested after the raid were jailed for a total of 21 years after being convicted, or admitting their various roles in the scheme.

John Harris, aged 38, of Aerden Park, Hackney, north London, was jailed for five years after admitting forging notes in March last year. Andrew Galway, aged 34, of Park Lane, Hornchurch, Essex, was jailed for five years for possessing counterfeit notes. Keith Coombes, aged 35, of Nelson Walk, Sittingbourne, Kent, was jailed for four years for the same offence.

John Barber, aged 32, of Fairview, Canvey Island, Essex, and Steven Weller, aged 29, of Broomfield Road, Canvey Island, were jailed for three years.

John Barber, aged 33, of Valewood Road, Dagenham, Essex, brother of John Barber, was jailed for 18 months. The two, admitted making the forged currency with intent that it be passed as genuine.

Lord Ampthill, aged 61, the Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, was cleared yesterday of being in charge of a car with excess alcohol in his bloodstream.

**Video game players fight for title**

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Eighteen of Britain's more accomplished arcade video games players, masters of machines with names like Donkey Kong, Donkey Kong Junior, Mr Do, Robotron, Amidar and Defender, converged on London yesterday to battle for the title of champion.

Britain's arcade video games championship, sponsored by Computer and Video Games Magazine and Taito, the machines' manufacturers, was won by Julian Rignall, aged 18, from Tregaron, Dyfed.

Such games are being played by thousands of people on coin-operated machines in



Welcoming smiles for the Queen Mother yesterday during a tour of the United Biscuits factory in Harlesden, north London. For part of the visit Sir Hector Laing, the company's chairman, drove her around in an electric buggy.

## Car casualties down after seat belt law

### Rampton's head opts for leisure

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Dr Alfred Minto, whose unexpected resignation as medical director of Rampton special hospital was announced this week, told *The Times* yesterday that he wanted to be a "gentleman of leisure" and his reasons for retiring were "entirely selfish". Dr Minto will retire in September at the age of 55, after two years in the job.

He will be entitled to an index-linked pension of half his final salary of £25,000 plus a lump sum of about £50,000. He said yesterday that he had calculated what he could get out of his retirement.

Dr Minto said that it was important for newspapers that had not spoken to him to suggest that he was retiring early because of difficulties in persuading members of the Prison Officers' Association to change their working arrangements.

The shifts proposed would entail substantial cuts in wages, he said. What management had to do was raise the professional activity at the hospital to improve the lives of patients and then to find ways of changing staff patterns.

Dr Minto was appointed to the new post of medical director after the Boynton committee recommended new regulations, also introduced in February, restricting learners to machines of 125cc capacity. In the two months, injuries to rear seat passengers remained unchanged.

**Voluntary test scheme for deer-stalkers**

By Hugh Clayton

Woodland deer-stalkers often shoot badly, use the wrong type of weapon, and know too little about the habits of their quarry, Colonel Cyril Wright, chairman of the training committee of the British Deer Society, said yesterday.

Sergeant Harry Simpson, told the court that Roy Williams, a bachelor, aged 23, seized the boy a month after taking him to Scotland. The magistrates heard that Mr Williams, unemployed, of Caudwell Close, Stockton-on-Tees was found with the boy at a flat in Newcastle upon Tyne a year ago.

Senior officers from Staffordshire, Northumbria and Lothian police have met after the inquest into her death this week. A police spokesman at Stafford said yesterday: "Detectors from all three forces will be carrying out particular tasks in the Uttoxeter and Colchester areas in the last week of July."

More than 11,000 statements have been obtained, about 18,000 owners of Triumph cars have been interviewed, and 70 police officers are still involved in the hunt for the girl's killer after a witness told the inquest that she had a maroon-coloured car with a girl like Susan inside shouting excitedly and brandishing a tennis racket with both hands as though she had lost her temper.

Miss Lawley, aged 37, will join John Humphrys on the *Nine O'Clock News*, which regularly attracts an audience of 7.9 million. *Nationwide's* audience has ranged between five and eight million according to the recorder.

**Lord Grey gets bail on immoral earnings charge**

Lord Grey, the Liberal peer and four other men, including a former prison governor, were remanded on bail yesterday until August 9 with living on immoral earnings.

Supt Peter Kruger of the Obscene Publications Squad, told Newham West magistrates in London that there was no police objection to bail.

Lord Grey, aged 44, lives on a houseboat at Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire. Also charged were Peter James, aged 64, former governor of Norwich prison, now retired; Taverham, Norfolk; Brian Richards, aged 41, company director, of East Ham, London; Robert Johnson, aged 27, a managing director, of Leyton; and David Reed, aged 30, a sales assistant, of Ilford, Essex.

**£25,000 gun raid**

Two armed men fired several shots when they robbed a Security Express van of £25,000 at the Townsend Hook paper mill in Snodland, Kent, yesterday. No one was hurt.

## New church image 'wanted by two in five'

Almost two in five people feel the church needs to change its image if it is to attract people, according to a nationwide Gallup survey of attitudes to religion.

But, a third of those questioned who do not go to church say God is important in their lives, the Bible Society, which commissioned the survey, said. The survey showed that nearly half of the population thought it was good to get married in church.

The Rev Tom Houston, executive director of the society, said yesterday: "The church still has an important place in the minds of the general population - certainly as far as ritual services such as christenings, weddings and funerals, are concerned."

A total of 15 per cent of those questioned said they went to church once a week or more, but 56 per cent did not go to church or went only for weddings, funerals or christenings.

More people go to church in East Anglia - 28 per cent going once a month or more - with the South-east having the lowest church attendance, at 19 per cent.

Mr Houston said the reason for the survey was to provide evidence of the religious state of England before the visit of Luis Palau, an Argentinian-born evangelist to London later this year and Billy Graham, the American evangelist, to the rest of the country in 1984.

Address to *Bible* God and Church, Bible Society, 36 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BX, (£3.50).

## Battle over the Bard

The long standing dispute among literary critics over who wrote Shakespeare's plays emerges again next week when scholars from throughout the world gather at Sheffield University.

It will be the first international conference of the Marlowe Society of America, which believes Christopher Marlowe, not Shakespeare, wrote the plays. The case for the Bard will be put by the Shakespeare Association.

## More firemen push costs up

The number of firemen in England and Wales is increasing and may soon reach the level of 1979, when Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first government started pressing for cuts in manpower to save money. The chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy reported the figures yesterday.

The cost of the fire service is expected to rise during 1983-84 by 10.6 per cent above the 1982-83 level, pushing the average cost of fire protection for every 1,000 people up to £11,049 a year.

## Angler finds stolen silver

Half the silverware stolen on Tuesday from the Durham Light Infantry museum in Durham was found in the Tyne near Prudhoe by an angler yesterday.

The police think the rest of the £5,000 haul may have been washed downstream because of the recent heavy rain. An underwater unit will search the riverbed when the weather improves.

## Single bliss

Miss Ellen May Boyd, who celebrated her 105th birthday in Kirklands Home, Kirby, Nottinghamshire, yesterday, explained her long life by saying: "Perhaps it is because I never got married. I never had the desire to get married."

## Ice rink blaze

The police suspect arson after an ice rink and discotheque valued at £120,000 in Westward Ho! north Devon, were severely damaged by fire early yesterday. The complex, owned by Mr Joseph Need, opened 10 days ago after local objections.

## RUNNING THE HIMALAYAS

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## PARLIAMENT July 7 1983

## Spending curbs needed to avoid higher interest rates

## THE ECONOMY

The Government was determined to ensure that unplanned overspending did not divert it from its course and put recovery at risk, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in the Commons in a statement outlining savings and other measures having an overall effect designed to reduce this year's likely public expenditure outcome by £1,000m.

He explained that the measures did not imply any reductions in the total, as published, in the February White Paper; rather they were designed to bring spending closer to the course laid down in his predecessor's White Paper.

Amid Labour interruptions and protests, Mr Lawson said that cash limits for the current year would be reduced by 1 per cent in respect of pay and central government administrative element and by 2 per cent for the remainder. The new cash limit figures would be announced as soon as possible.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury matters, labelled the statement "astonishing" and said that whatever it might do for the Chancellor's reputation as an economist, Mr Lawson had at a stroke destroyed the credibility and integrity of the Prime Minister, his predecessor (Sir Geoffrey Howe) and his colleagues. A disgraceful fraud and swindle had been perpetrated.

Mr Lawson said it was clear that public expenditure was running at a significantly higher level than was consistent with the 1983-84 planning total of £19.6 billion.

## Government will help draft hanging Bill

## PM'S QUESTIONS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said that if the Commons voted next week in favour of capital punishment, she expected the Bill to be introduced by a private member.

The Government would help with the drafting and would provide time for the Bill to be introduced and debated during the current session.

Later, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House of Commons, announced that the debate on restoration of the death penalty would be next Wednesday.

Mr David Winnick (Wallsall North, Lab) said during questions to the Prime Minister: "Restoring capital punishment for terrorist would not in any way deter terrorism in Northern Ireland."

Mrs Thatcher: As we are likely to have this matter debated next week, it seems to me that debate is the appropriate place to put that argument.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L.) Were there to be a vote in favour of a return to capital punishment for any category of murder next week, is the Government's position that there will be an early Government Bill on which Cabinet ministers, members of the Government and Conservative MPs would all be expected to vote in a whipped vote?

Mrs Thatcher: On that matter,

## Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Proceedings on International Monetary Arrangements Bill and on Companies (Beneficial Interests) Bill. Greater London Council (Money) Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Finance Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Debate on the death penalty.

Thursday: Finance Bill, remaining stages.

Friday: Private member's motion

## University vouchers under study

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Civil servants at the Department of Education and Science are preparing a paper on the feasibility of vouchers for students in higher education at the request of Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Sir Keith dropped the idea of a voucher scheme for schools in the House of Commons this week but he has agreed to respond to pressure from certain university vice-chancellors, particularly Dr Graham Hills of Strathclyde, to examine vouchers for students.

Under such a scheme students would be given a voucher to cover all or part of the cost of their degree course, assuming that full-cost fees were charged instead of the present nominal £480 a year.

Vouchers in higher education would be much easier to administer than in schools where Sir Keith admitted they would run into "great diffi-

culties in turning the idea into practicability".

The idea for a paper on student vouchers came out of Monday's meeting with five vice-chancellors at which ways of funding universities were discussed. The arguments for vouchers is that students thereby get some idea of what their higher education is costing and that by "shopping around" for a course on which to "spend" their voucher they can affect what is offered.

However, if students were to be given vouchers for the whole of the cost of their course, the system would not change much except that universities would be able to take as many students as they wanted.

A more interesting option, one which the paper is likely to consider, is where the voucher covers only part of the cost of a course. That raises the spectre of loans for students.

The voucher idea for students

## Ritual leak on school job losses

By Our Education Correspondent

Massive cuts in teachers' jobs in the academic year 1984-85 are outlined in a paper discussed at the Department of Education and Science yesterday.

The paper, leaked as part of the ritual dance joined by the local authorities and the Secretary of State for the Environment over how much money will eventually be allocated in the rate support grant, says that 60,000 teachers would have to go if there were to be a 5 per cent cut.

Drawn up by the Expenditure Steering Group - Education, it adds that a cut of 2 per cent would mean a loss of 25,000 teachers' jobs. None of this however, is likely to happen because the Government foresees it during the summer.

for everyone to see and discuss and I wish that more discussion would concentrate on this, instead of on sources and the leaked documents which we have."

It is plain, four weeks later (he went on) that a disgraceful fraud and swindle has been perpetrated. Does he recall his own statement on Council 4 deviation that a review of public expenditure was about to start?

Since it has taken the Chancellor exactly four weeks to produce and announce these measures involving £500m of cuts, and £500m in forced sale of public assets, what new factors have emerged this week to justify cuts which were not there a week ago or, for that matter, four weeks ago, before the general election?

The only possible excuse for this political cynicism is his obsession with money supply and graveling subservience to City opinion.

It is unthinkable, not only to the Labour Party but to the British people, that he should continue now with the Finance Bill proposals to give away £400m for the benefit of the rich while they continue to allow thousands in British capital to flow overseas while there are cuts in services to 95 per cent of people, including the disadvantaged and the poor.

The Chancellor should withdraw the Finance Bill unless he and the Prime Minister make an unreserved apology to the British people.

Mr Lawson: I understand Mr Shore's desire to make a good impression on his colleagues in the leadership stakes, but it would have assisted the House more if his comments had borne more relation to my statement.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): Cash limit is an effective way of

controlling expenditure in real terms when prices are rising, but a slack method of control when the rate of inflation is falling rapidly as it is now. Will he consider some basic change in the system rather than the ad hoc measures of the kind he has introduced?

Mr Lawson: I will consider what he said. Inflation has been rising rather more slowly than we had expected.

There is no cut in public expenditure totals as a result of these measures. It was what any prudent chancellor or government would seek to do.

This was the second half of the Finance Bill begun in the previous Parliament and it was designed to cut income tax at all levels. It is the objective of this Government, and will continue to be its objective, to carry that out when opportunity arises.

Mr Richard Winnick (Colne Valley, L): Can he assess the effects on the programmes of the health service, law and order and others? And what does he mean by the words that the end year cash limits should be flexible?

Mr Lawson: It means there shall be provision within limits for investment on capital in one year be carried forward into the next. There will be no reduction in expenditure on the national health service as a result of this.

Expenditure on the family health service is running at a deficit of what is planned and therefore there will be a rise of an equivalent amount elsewhere in the national health service to pay for this additional expenditure.

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Mr Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding, C): Which new public assets does he intend to sell to make up the £500m, over and above those already on the list?

Mr Lawson: He will be informed when the time is right. He would not wish me to reveal what might be the best prospect for jobs arising.

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland, Lab): This is a desperate attempt to avoid putting up interest rates which the logic of his own policies implies. If that happens it will cut us off from our stick to their budget.

The alternative of allowing this overspending to remain unchecked (he added later) would be higher interest rates.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham, Lab): Is that even in terms of Thatcherite morality, the butchering of 50,000 jobs for the sake of a minimal effect on interest rates could not be justified?

Mr Matthew Parris (Derbyshire West, C): Is this a very small cut, no more than the difference between a good winter and a bad winter, why all the fuss for so small a price?

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): Cash limit is an effective way of

the election that there was no bad economic news to come. Mr Lawson could not blame the people for thinking the Tory Party, led by the Prime Minister, had cheated them during the election.

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Mr Timothy Smith (Beaconsfield, C): Why is it in this quarter of the fiscal year, that public spending is running so much higher than the planned total? What action will be taken to ensure that such a wide discrepancy does not occur in future? Is there not a problem of public spending monitoring control?

Mr Alfred Dubs (Farnworth, Lab): On what date did he first become aware that he would have to take the step he has just announced?

Mr Lewis: There is no wish to see interest rates rise unnecessarily. This is merely a prudent measure to bring public expenditure closer to the figures published and approved.

Mr Lawson: I would have thought that more businesses got to be behind bars for sticking to their budgets.

The alternative of allowing this overspending to remain unchecked (he added later) would be higher interest rates.

Mr Michael Forman (Carlisle and Wellington, C): Does his decision reveal an underlying doctrine that whenever and wherever demand-driven public spending rises, discretionary public expenditure will have to be reduced further?

Mr Lawson: There is no automatic formula. It is a matter of judgment. Mr Richard Douglas (Dumfries, West, Lab): This is a clear indication of Government economic mismanagement which was unknown to the Government before the election. Is he going to raise £500m from the

public sector to meet the increase in public expenditure?

Mr Lewis: There is a continual flow of information in the course of the financial year. It is weeks after the election that the picture emerges. When that action had to be taken, I thought it time to act.

Mr Lawson said later that despite the reduction in the cash limits he had announced, defence expenditure this year would still be three per cent in real terms higher than in the previous year. There was no increase in total expenditure in the health service below the total figure in the public expenditure White Paper.

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## Enormous assets being created for Britain

## TREASURY

contributing to the collapse of investment in British industry. The Government, in allowing the flood overseas (she said) is directly responsible to job losses in British industry which result from this collapse.

Ms Moore: She is confused. The actual percentage of institutional funds which went into UK company security investment is a little different than in 1978.

One beneficial result (he said) has been an increase in income-earning assets abroad and a marked improvement in the balance of payments overseas assets and liabilities.

Mr Ronald Leighes (Newham North East, Lab): It is frightening and damaging to our national interest when UK investment in UK industry has reduced by one third compared with 1979, that we have this massive hemorrhage of

investment overseas. It helps our overseas competitors the better to compete against us.

The abolition of exchange controls did not mean a once-and-for-all increase in this hemorrhage; it increases every year. The Government should examine this again with a view to exercising some control.

Mr Moore: The abolition of exchange controls has created for pensioners and pensioners' investment institutions enormous opportunities for them to create assets overseas which will be of long-term benefit to this country.

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## Lawyer's son found guilty of murder in trial that gripped Spanish society

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

The son of a Spanish lawyer was yesterday found guilty, at the end of a sensational trial, of murdering his millionaire, aristocratic parents-in-law.

Rafael Escobedo Alday, aged 29, was sentenced to a total of 53 years' imprisonment for shooting dead the Marquis and Marchioness of Urquijo in the Madrid suburb of Somosaguas in August 1980. He was ordered to pay 20m pesetas (about £90,000) to his estranged wife, Miryam de la Sierra Urquijo, and her brother Juan, the present marquis.

The Marquis and Marchioness were shot at close range in their sleep by an intruder who skillfully broke into their luxurious home at night, but stole nothing.

Escobedo was arrested in April 1981 after police recovered, at his country house, 265 pistol cartridges which allegedly tallied with four found near the bodies. These cartridges were stolen from the court just before the start of

the trial. The murder weapon was never found.

Escobedo confessed to the murder soon after his arrest, but later retracted, saying he made the confession to stop harassment of his family.

His lawyer said Escobedo, who has been in custody since his arrest, was the victim of a police plot to pressure him into a confession. Court officials said he would not serve more than 30 years of his sentence.

The trial attracted large crowds at the Madrid Palace of Justice, despite the summer heat, because the public was fascinated not only by an Agatha Christie thriller-like look at the inner workings of one of Spain's best known aristocratic families and former owners of the country's most exclusive banks, both brought low in recent years, but also by disclosures at the trial itself.

Members of the public were delighted by descriptions of the world of major-domes and faithful estate managers, and the spicy overtones, such as an American suspected by Spaniards following the trial, of being a secret agent and lover of Escobedo's estranged wife.

It was also learnt that the late Marquis, as an active member of Opus Dei, intended to leave some of his money to the right-wing Roman Catholic lay organization.

## Youde gives little away after visit to Britain

By Henry Stanhope  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and China had achieved a better understanding of each other's positions on Hong Kong. Sir Edward Youde, the Governor, said on his return to the British colony yesterday.

But Sir Edward, who had just spent two days in consultations with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other ministers and officials in Whitehall, refused to comment further on the Anglo-Chinese negotiations on Hong Kong which resume in Peking next week.

He will be attending these for the first time since they began last September, although Britain will continue to be represented by Sir Percy Cradock, ambassador in Peking. The British and Chinese Governments are seeking agreement over the sovereignty and administration of the colony after the expiry of Britain's lease on the New Territories in 1997.

Nor was there any comment in Whitehall on the report in *Asia Week* magazine that China had promised to find room for a capitalist Hongkong within its communist republic by rewriting part of its own Constitution.

There has been speculation on a compromise of this kind that might enable China to resume sovereignty over Hongkong without offence, describing the *Asia Week* report as the latest in a long line of speculative articles in the press.



Birthday delight: Mrs Nancy Reagan, 60 on Wednesday, admires a cake presented by her White House staff.

## Kohl goes home well satisfied with his Soviet contact

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Chancellor Helmut Kohl flew home from Kiev yesterday afternoon, leaving a critical Soviet press to express the irritation of his hosts with his remarks and figures published on Wednesday show that in the vital area of trade, the two countries have closer links than ever.

REYKJAVIK: It was up to the Soviet Union to come forward with a new proposal to end the deadlock at the Geneva arms reduction talks, Vice-President George Bush said here yesterday (AP reports).

Speaking at a news conference on the final day of an eight-nation tour of Western Europe, he said: "President Reagan is willing to negotiate and people in (Western) Europe have come to know that our way, President Reagan's way, is the way of peace and arms reduction. Reagan wants peace."

## Security accord in sight

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Diplomats from both East and West attending the European security review conference were yesterday privately expressing hopes that agreement could be announced today on a final document to conclude the more than two-and-a-half-year long gathering.

Among the final points being tackled was the wording taken from the 1975 Helsinki Final Act on detente. This will accompany the chairman's closing statement on, among other things, an experts' meeting on human contacts in Switzerland in 1986.

New York justice 'almost nil'

## The judge who lets criminals go free

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The overworked New York judge looked at his long list of cases and decided on drastic action. He called a dozen defendants before him and told them: "Your cases are dismissed. Soot-free and scarcely able to believe their luck, they left the court.

Later that day the judge did the same thing with another batch of defendants. "I have too many cases and this is one way of dealing with them," he said. "People leave my court knowing they have got away with it."

The desperate way in which some judges try to cope with their insipid task is symptomatic of the crisis in New York's lower courts. A ramshackle and overloaded conveyor-belt of cases is breaking down.

Judges and officials working in dirty and overcrowded courts are overwhelmed by the torrent of cases. A senior judge said that the quality of justice "is almost nil".

With justices handling more than 100 cases a day each, the system keeps going only because most are dismissed or settled by plea bargaining, with defendants getting lighter sentences in return for saving the courts time and money. There is so much plea bargaining and dismissal that only one case in 200 goes to trial.

Some people who feel themselves innocent of charges plead guilty simply to get out of the time-consuming congestion.

People scoff at the courts' inefficiencies. Three-quarters of all summonses remain unanswered and there is a backlog of 3.7 million of them. A clerk said: "But if everyone showed up we would be in a mess."

## Executives of Rumasa go for trial

From Harry Delibes  
Madrid

An investigating magistrate ordered Senior Jose Maria Ruiz Mateos, the expropriated owner of Rumasa, Spain's biggest private building company before its recent nationalization, to stand trial in Madrid on four charges relating to his administration of the company.

He was also ordered to put up 100 million pesetas (£470m) to cover his possible responsibilities, a Justice Ministry official confirmed here yesterday.

Senior Ruiz Mateos, who is 52 and now in London, is charged with violation of currency regulations, accounting fraud, withholding social security funds and embezzlement of taxes.

The charges were based on accusations made by a government-appointed prosecutor in April and May after the confiscation of his huge business empire by decree last February. The decree was subsequently ratified by Parliament, in which the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party has an absolute majority.

Also charged in the same case were two former Rumasa executives, Jose Diaz Hidalgo, who is believed to be in London, and Carlos Quintas Alvarez. Senior Diaz Hidalgo was also ordered to put up bonds of 100 billion pesetas on top of 10m pesetas.

The formal charges opened the way for the Spanish Government to seek the extradition of the business tycoon, even though there is no formal extradition treaty between Spain and Britain.

## Another veto by generals in Turkey

Ankara (AP) - Turkey's ruling generals yesterday demonstrated once again their determination to keep strict control over political developments by vetoing most of the founding members of a new conservative party.

The five-member National Security Council crossed out the names of 30 of the 34 people who set up the Righteous Road Party two weeks ago. The council is empowered by new political party and election laws to pass judgment on founding members of the parties and their lists of candidates for Parliament in general elections in November.

The conservative party was reportedly formed by sympathizers of the disbanded Justice Party of Mr Suleyman Demirel, the former Prime Minister.

So far only three parties have been cleared to start organizing branches throughout the country. They are the conservative National Democracy Party of retired General Turgut Sunalp, the free-market-oriented Motherland Party of Mr Turgut Ozal and the Social Democrat Populist Party of Mr Necdet Caipl, a former provincial governor. Mr Sunalp's party enjoys the obvious support of the generals.

On Wednesday, the council laid down "rules of behaviour".

A council announcement said the parties could publish booklets and magazines to explain their programmes, advertise in newspapers for the same purpose and hold ceremonies for branch openings after getting permission from military authorities.

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# Iranian hijackers surrender in Paris after plea by exiled Mujahedin leader

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Six Iranian hijackers, who threatened to blow up an Iran Air Boeing 747 with nearly 200 passengers on board at Orly airport, gave themselves up to French police yesterday afternoon and were found to have no explosives and to possess only two revolvers between them.

As soon as the aircraft had arrived it was surrounded by police and sharpshooters from the elite GIGN, the French equivalent of the British SAS. But the hijackers, claiming to have 5.5lb of TNT explosives, submachine guns and pistols, threatened to blow it up unless the police withdrew.

The aircraft carrying 300 passengers was hijacked on an internal flight between Tehran and Shiraz on Wednesday. After touching down at Kuwait for refuelling, where 186 people, mostly women and children, were released, it took off again and headed for Europe.

France refused it permission either to fly over French airspace or to land. But after circling over Switzerland all night, the hijackers ordered the pilot to fly to Paris, where the aircraft touched down at Orly at 6.40 GMT yesterday morning with nearly 200 passengers still on board and 18 crew.

The hijackers claimed to belong to the left-wing Mujahedin-e-Khalq, the main opposition movement in Iran, whose leader, Mr Massoud Rajavi, took refuge in France two years ago together with Mr Abolhassan Banisadr, the former Iranian Prime Minister who was deposed by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Giving up: A hijacker at a cockpit window

## Appeal by locked-out staff of Rome paper

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The editor and 17 members of the staff of Rome's principal English-language newspaper, the *Daily American* will launch an appeal today to the press to support them in their efforts for reinstatement. They say that the newspaper's main shareholder, Mr Robert Cunningham, has locked them out.

Mr Christopher Winner, the dismissed editor, maintains that he regards himself as still legally filling the chair even if physically he is not permitted to do so. He maintains that Mr Cunningham has now made himself editor in an illegal move.

Mr Winner says that the 15 American and two Canadian employees are owed three weeks' backpay. His editorial

Just before 3pm, after more than eight hours in intense heat on the airport runway, the remaining 179 passengers were released by the hijackers in return for the granting of their request to speak to Mr Rajavi. They looked tired, but otherwise in good health.

Earlier, five people, including one of the co-pilots, had been taken off by ambulance for first aid treatment at the airport medical centre after being taken ill. They included a young Iranian soldier who appeared badly shocked and delirious, and kept imagining that he was back fighting in the war.

The co-pilot later returned to the aircraft and remained on board with the other 17 crew while negotiations continued by radio from the airport control tower between Mr Rajavi and the hijackers. It was Mr Rajavi who persuaded the six men to give themselves up to the GIGN sharpshooters who had stayed on the runway, hidden behind small sheds and barriers, a few hundred yards from the aircraft.

M Max Gallo, the government spokesman, said last night that the hijackers would be prosecuted for infringement of international law, even if it was decided to grant them political asylum in France. He hastened to add that he was speaking hypothetically.

The Iranian Embassy in Paris expressed its relief that no blood had been spilt, but protested that Mr Rajavi, who was regarded as a terrorist by the Iranian Government, should have been elevated to the moral status of mediator.

Sex enters French spy scandal

From Our Own Correspondent Paris

Parisian society is intrigued by the extraordinary affair of the French diplomat spy and the Chinese opera singer. First the spy scandal broke when M Bernard Bouriscot, the diplomat, was arrested on Tuesday and charged with passing secrets to Peking.

Now spice has been added to the plot with yesterday's arrest of Shi Pei Pu, the singer with whom he lived in Paris. What baffled the police is that they do not know what sex the singer is.

The authorities have ordered a medical examination to determine Shi Pei Pu's sex and charged him or her with complicity in spying.

The singer, who works with the Peking Opera, claims to be a woman but is registered as a man. M Bouriscot is believed to have met Shi Pei Pu during the time he worked as a junior official in the French Embassy in Peking in the 1960s and early 1970s.

He is alleged to have passed secrets to a Chinese intelligence agent by the name of Kang between 1969 and 1972 concerning the Soviet Union, Hungary, India, the United States and France.

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

The young black who died in a police station in Soweto, the black township southwest of Johannesburg, on Tuesday was shot at point blank range in the forehead, according to informed sources.

President Moi chaired yesterday's meeting. He has already ordered a judicial inquiry, headed by Mr Justice Miller, a Guyanan judge of the Kenya High Court, to investigate allegations that Mr Njonjo was being groomed by an unnamed foreign power to become President of Kenya.

After repeatedly denying that he had ever been disloyal to President Moi or had aspired to become president, Mr Njonjo resigned his parliamentary seat last week. Chief Richard Liture, a former MP who was said last week to have sent a telegram to Mr Njonjo supporting him against his detractors.

A statement after the meeting said the governing council had emphasized the importance of discipline within the party.

Mr Abraham Malati and his

## Nicaraguan rebels say US is poised to arm them

From Martha Honey  
San José, Costa Rica

The United States is poised to expand the scope of its involvement in the clandestine war against Nicaragua's left-wing Government by supplying military aid to anti-Sandinista guerrillas operating from Costa Rica. A top official of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) said US assistance is expected to begin this month after recent talks in Washington between the ARDE political leader, Señor Alfonso Robello and Reagan Administration officials, including President Reagan's special Central American envoy, Mr Richard Stone, and three generals.

ARDE is led by a directorate composed of Señor Robello, a former Sandinista, Señor Eden Pastora and Señor Brooklyn Rivera, a leader of the Miskito Indians, who live on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast.

According to Señor Rivera, "They (the US Government) gave some promises that they would supply some money and war materials within this new

sufficient weapons and supplies to expand the struggle.

Two weeks ago, while Señor Robello was in Washington seeking aid, Señor Pastora dramatically called a ceasefire because, he said, the organization was bankrupt. But, 48 hours later, he announced the resumption of fighting and ARDE guerrillas launched their biggest attack so far, against the Nicaraguan coastal town of San Juan del Norte, near the border with Costa Rica.

Señor Pastora, Señor Robello and Señor Rivera all said resumed fighting was possible because they had received new pledges of international support.

In an interview, Señor Robello denied new aid was coming from the US or any other government, contending it was from friendly people in different countries in Latin America, Europe and the US.

ARDE claims to have more than 2,000 guerrillas, an elaborate logistics system and an administrative staff of several hundred.

Rios Montt's sister held

Guatemala City (Reuters) - The sister of President Rios Montt of Guatemala, who was abducted by four gunmen last week, is still missing and the kidnappers have made no contact. Señor Rios Montt has been under pressure to restore constitutional rule and Señor Martha Elena Rios de Rivas was the second of his relatives kidnapped since he took office 15 months ago.

She was seized on June 29,

the day the President imposed a "state of alarm" on the country. News of the abduction was given only on Wednesday.

Last October, leftwing guerrillas abducted the President's nephew who was freed a month later.

month (July). ARDE has been engaged in small-scale guerrilla warfare in southern Nicaragua since May, but Señor Pastora has complained he lacked



Hoofing it: Spaniards in white suits and red sashes sprinting before the bulls through the streets of Pamplona yesterday on the opening day of the annual Festival of San Fermín that lasts for a week.

## Chad tops agenda in Cairo

From Robert Holloway Cairo

Mr Robert Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, paid separate lightning visits to Cairo yesterday for talks with President Mubarak which centred on Western concern over the Libyan-backed insurrection in Chad.

Egypt and France have provided weapons for the Government of President Hissene Habre of Chad, whose forces were reported on Wednesday to have launched a counter-offensive against insurgents led by Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the former President.

Speaking to reporters after he had conferred with M Cheysson, however, Mr Lamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, excluded the possibility that Egypt might send troops to Chad.

Officials said that during a

meeting which lasted for 70 minutes, Mr Mubarak and M Cheysson also discussed the Gulf War and the problem of Lebanon.

● PARIS: Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, yesterday threatened to send to some of

Chad's neighbours quantities of military aid similar to those

President Habre was now receiving (AFP reports).

● NDJAMENA: Government

forces have counterattacked

rebel positions in a second day

of fighting at Oum Chablaoua,

an oasis crossroads in northern

Chad, according to officials in

the capital (AP reports).

● GENEVA: Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN

Secretary-General, said that

foreign intervention in Chad

was, to his knowledge, limited

to arms supplies and that he did

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## THE ARTS

## Cinema

## An exceptional talent for characterization

Another Time,  
Another Place (15)  
Gate Notting Hill

Sisters: The Balance of  
Happiness (15)  
ICA: Phoenix East Finchley

Italianamerican/  
American Boy  
Electric Cinema

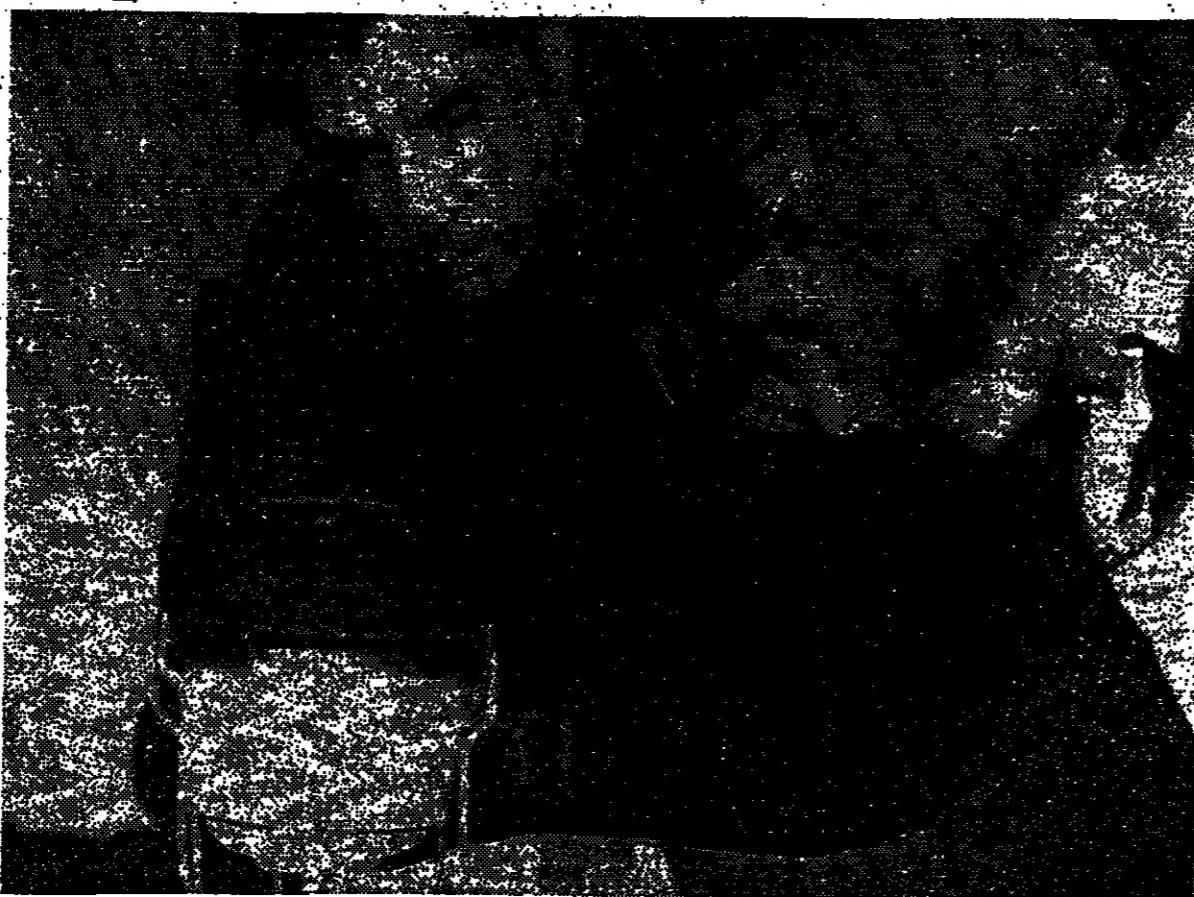
Etoile du nord (PG)  
Odeon Kensington

Another Time, Another Place - and another promising new talent in British feature films. Michael Radford, who is 37, has until now worked mainly for BBC Television, for whom he directed the prize-winning play *The White Bird Passes* which, like this first feature film, was based on a novel by the Scottish writer Jessie Kesson and had the same star player, Phyllis Logan.

The story of *Another Time, Another Place* has all the signs of a recollection of actual events, which may explain why the end is at once a bit too pat and also evasive. Real life does not provide ready dramatic denouements.

The setting is a small, remote farming community on the north-east coast of Scotland, towards the end of the Second World War. Italian prisoners of war are sent to work on the land; three of them are billeted in the bothy adjoining the house of Finlay and his young wife Janie, who are grateful for the lodgings allowance to augment the hard-won earnings of their little farm.

The Italians are variously the object of curiosity, derision, suspicion and hatred by the rest of the community. Jamie, younger and a little less restricted in her outlook than the women around her, is fascinated by their exotic speech and ways, their courtesy and sudden bursts of gaiety so different from the dour habit of the local menfolk. Perhaps, too, their resentments at incarceration awaken her own yearnings for some undefinable freedom. When sympathy leads to furtive sexuality, it is not the gentle, romantic, handsome young Paolo who seduces her, but Ling, the randy little Neapolitan vegetable hawk. The encounters are coarse and secret, but Janie's guilt is mingled with a



Phyllis Logan revealing depths of calm and doubt, with Giovanni Masiello as Luigi

romantic dream, fated to be cruelly destroyed.

Michael Radford has an exceptional talent for visualization. His lighting cameraman Roger Deakins provides magnificent, painterly images of the Scottish skies and landscape. They are not just pictorial, though, but always convey the sense of the lead to those who live upon it. For the Scots it represents a livelihood, reluctantly yielded. For the Italians it is a hostile, cold, wet place, far from the warmth of home. The re-creation of farm methods of forty years ago is not just for the sake of archaeological documentary, but speaks of aching backs and killing tiredness.

The villagers are economically but vividly characterized. The sombre two-piece suits in which the women dress up for the parish jamboree remind us how close they still are to memories of peasant servitude. They are plain women with a narrow view of life, though even the funniest little body among them (Denise Coffey), who has a tart word for everyone, can be momentarily transfigured when

she sings, to open up a chink on a vanishing rich folk culture. As Jamie, Phyllis Logan is one of the screen's most natural beauties since Garbo, with her unadorned face and its depth of calm and gaiety and doubt.

If the Italiens, in contrast to these swiftly but finely characterized women, seem stereotyped, it may be that we are seeing them through Jamie's eyes, as beings from a foreign world, half the time talking gibberish she cannot understand (as Jamie by refusing us the assistance of subtitles) and gesturing like monkeys, at one moment moodily quarrelling over heaven knows what and the next distressing the quiet Scots with their noisy Neapolitan ditties.

After the comparative disappointment of *Heller Wahl* (at the Academy as *Friends and Husband*), which suffers from the pretensions of someone trying too hard to live up to a sudden international reputation, it is cheering to go back to *Sisters: The Balance of Happiness*, which Margaretha von Trotta made two films ago, before *The German Sisters*.

The first building of the film is uneven, but the interdependence of the two sisters of the title, Maria and Anna. The elder is devoted to devotion: at work she is the faultless private secretary, at home she steadfastly supports her sister, economically as well morally, through her university course in biology. It is a mutual devotion that has lasted since childhood, but Anna sees the flaw: "You need me to need you". Anna's need is actual, and greater than either understands. When Maria acquires a male friend, Anna cannot bear to share her devotion. She commits suicide, with the simple comment, as a biologist, "I am intriguing, if not exactly appealing."

The script is economical, the images are spare, exact and elegant, the actresses Jutta Lampi and Gudrun Gabriel are fine. Even some evident devices - the younger sister earns extra money by writing letters for an old blind woman who lives in crabby interdependence with her sister - are so well executed as to be wholly acceptable. Only in the last

third of the film do schematism and a compulsion to dramatize the story obtrude. Maria, only half consciously, attempts to replace Anna by adopting and remoulding an amiable, naturally feckless young typist from her office. The fascination of the film hardly diminishes, only some of the belief.

*Italianamerican and American Boy* are the first two in a series of American portraits which Martin Scorsese intends or intended to make between his feature films. They were made four years apart, in 1974 and 1978, and the second, *American Boy*, is much more artful, naturally and dramatized than the first, a *cisatlantic* sketch of Scorsese's own parents, at home in New York. He views them with affection, amusement and a little regret for the erosion of the ethnic traditions and vitality of the Italian Americans. It is a lively portrait: Charles and Catherine are wholly at ease, quite unembarrassed and unimpressed by their boy's movie toys - real life, funny, prejudiced, ordinary people in our midst.

The subject of *American Boy*, Steven Prince, has worked with Scorsese and played bit parts in *Taxi Driver* (the arms dealer) and *New York, New York*. He is Scorsese's contemporary, but from a different WASPish social class. Scorsese perhaps too deliberately sets him up to exhibit the malaise of a generation. Prince affects world-weariness: he has been through drugs, sexual experiment, violence, firearms (he grew up in a family which possessed 700 guns of one sort or another). It is an intriguing, if not exactly appealing,

*Etoile du nord* is an adaptation of Simonov's *Le Locataire*, curiously messed up considering that the writing team included the gifted veteran Jean Aurenche. To fit the leading character to the mannerisms of Philippe Noiret, he has been changed from a young Turk-Jewish con man to the middle-aged former gigolo of a deceased Egyptian singing star. The action is still roughly the same: the man commits a passionate murder for robbery, and takes refuge in a little lodging house in Brussels. The essential changes of character, and a facile play for sympathy by attributing the crime to a moment of amnesia, throw all the relationships out of joint, however, and make the narrative a long, unprofitable haul. There is some compensation in the chance to watch Simone Signoret, the most magnificent of romantic ruins, on the screen after a long illness. She deserves much better, though. The director was Pierre Granier-Deferre.

David Robinson

Music in New York  
Resident rewards

After its subscription season ended the New York Philharmonic in past years presented a non-subscription "festival" centred around one composer (last year Stravinsky). This year the Philharmonic decided to be adventurous and to programme a series of seven concerts and several symposia on contemporary music, predominantly of American composers.

The impetus for this festival came from the creation of a two-year scheme for composers to work with major symphony orchestras. Currently six orchestras (not including Glyndebourne, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago) have composers-in-residence; a seventh will be added in the autumn. Jacob Druckman, a widely-performed composer who is working on a Metropolitan Opera commission, is the Philharmonic's resident, and he and they created the series, which was entitled "Horizons", '83. Since 1968, a New Romanticism? Besides the Philharmonic, several of New York's contemporary groups were included in the performances.

I was most impressed by John Harbison's virtuosic yet graceful Violin Concerto (the soloist was Charles Rex), which draws on Harbison's exquisite feeling for continuous musical line and captivating themes and encases them in a solidly-constructed whole. The cadenza for the unlikely combination of soprano, bass and contrabass clarinets in Donald Martino's Triple Concerto (played by the Group for Contemporary Music) stood out from its rather academic and dull surroundings. Fred Lerdahl's *Chords and Mortals* Subotnik's *Ascent into Air* (which combined computer-generated sound with instruments) both demonstrated the timbral allure and an impressionistic elegance.

What was notable about the festival was the organizational expertise of Druckman and the response from an audience genuinely interested in hearing unfamiliar music. One listener's favourite may have been another's also-ran, but the two works that called forth significant boozing were David Del Tredici's *All in a Golden Afternoon* and John Adams's *Grand Pianola Music*. The former, a 1981 contribution to Del Tredici's obsession with Lewis Carroll's Alice books, demonstrated conclusively that the underground adventure well had run dry. The latter, by one of America's most interesting "minimalist" composers climaxed in a third movement which flung the painstak of ardent dominant/tonic sound-set for two pianos and orchestra - into the face of the audience, combining the overblown rhetoric of the opening of the Busoni Piano Concerto with the simplicity of the big tune at the close of *Appalachian Spring*. Adams is better served by other works.

In the five concerts I heard there were several pieces by non-Americans (Maxwell Davies, Takemitsu, Balassa), and of the American contingent both coasts were well represented, though there was nothing in between. The performances themselves, not surprisingly, were more competent than inspired, because of the exigencies of rehearsal time. Yet it is to the Philharmonic's credit as a professional group that they tackled so effectively the variety of styles presented over such a restricted span of time. What the orchestra lacks, especially five years removed from the influence of Pierre Boulez, is a hair-trigger sense of rhythm and chording, and an ability to play slowly and softly. The conductor Arthur Weisberg, in a programme devoted

Patrick J. Smith

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## Concert

## The clear-headed musicologist

ECO/Rifkin  
Barbican

This was a surprise and, happily, a pleasant one. André Previn had to withdraw from this English Chamber Orchestra concert and, in his place, the orchestra booked not one of the umpteen competent under-employed conductors well known to them but a visiting American who was suddenly enabled to make his debut here.

Joshua Rifkin may mean

work on the very same principle.

Now it would be unwise to overestimate Rifkin's achievement in drawing a magnificent performance from the ECO, for I dare say they could play the piece well even if conducted by the Barbican's head of planning or publicity. Yet firm direction, the pointing of climaxes and the control of overall dynamics and movement can make a considerable difference, and in all these areas Rifkin was positive, clear and effective. He may not have known the work inside out - who except a string player would? - but he made the most of its swooning phrases and gorgeous dissonances.

In the first half Rifkin directed with similarly atmospheric conviction a piece he can scarcely even have heard of: George Butterworth's *The Banks of Green Willow*, a watery idyll to which the orchestra brought pleasantly pastel shades. But the joy of the concert, which Rifkin was powerless to affect in any detail, was the collaboration of Norbert Brainin and Peter Schidlof in Mozart's *Sinfonia Concertante* (and afterwards, as a huge bonus, the whole of one of Mozart's Duos for unaccompanied violin and viola).

There may have been times when intonation, or rhythm, or phrasing, or all three slipped, but at its best - in the cello rising scales of the slow movement and in the frosty-intensity of the twined cadenza of the first - the pair were marvelously penetrating, understanding Mozarts. Rifkin for his part helped with crisp rhythms and firm accents in the orchestra, and the horns had an especially good night.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Opera

## Electric charge in the pit

La cenerentola

Glyndebourne

First impressions here are hugely encouraging, and they are very, very right. On entering Glyndebourne's little theatre one finds the stage bedecked for a fairy tale, with wobbly models to left and right of a decrepit castle and a pretty chateau, fit homes for Don Magnifico and Prince Ramiro. The eye is prepared for a *Cinderella* which takes place as if in one of those children's books of three-dimensional cut-outs, all skew perspectives and conflicting sizes, tones of sepia and gold.

And then the orchestra comes up. What can I say? It must be obvious to anyone that a Rossini overture is calculated to set the audience in exactly the right tingling mood to enjoy a Rossini opera, but rarely can the trick have been worked so effectively as it is here. Bang in the middle of a highly successful Glyndebourne season for them, the London Philharmonic Orchestra are in crack form, and they have found a conductor to take full advantage of their fizzing expertise: Donato Renzetti, appearing in this country for the first time.

A former percussionist who played under Claudio Abbado at La Scala, Mr Renzetti makes the overture one of the high spots of the evening, with perfectly articulated presto detail, silver elegance of sound and quite the longest controlled crescendo I have ever heard in any context. It is unfortunate only that, on Wednesday at any rate, the singers were not able to match the orchestra's alacrity when the effect was repeated at the end of the first act. But never mind. No doubt they will be a spirited bunch.

The title role is taken by Kathleen Kuhlmann, who made a striking British debut last autumn in *Semele* at Covent Garden. Here she is a winning

heroine, though a little hampered on the first night by some uncertainty about the scale of the house: occasionally she sounded rather too decisive and mature, while in ensembles she tended to be lost. These, however, are problems that no doubt will sort themselves out. Indeed they had already been well and truly solved by the time she embarked on her last song, which she made into a virtuoso necklace of soft-hued pearls and brilliant diamonds well separated.

Her two sisters are an ill-assorted pair, Masha Tadeff a lustrous Clorinda whose voice sounds clear and true on the top of every ensemble, and Laura Zannini a slightly drab Tisbe. When they are together, though,

Paul Griffiths

There are, surprisingly, 1,000 odd prehistoric monuments in Britain. They bear testimony to the guile and skill of our forebears, not to mention their industry, which would surely have put Victorians, currently re-established as appropriate models, to shame.

The question is: what were they up to? Did these stones represent some pre-microchip mathematical nous with astronomical implications or were they solely ritual places of worship? All kinds of people, apparently, have been credited with these stone enigmas - Merlin off-course *Phoenician*, Vikings and, of course, those popular culprits of wider imaginations, visitors from outer space.

Modern-day druids foregather at Stonehenge on Midsummer's Day, despite the fact that

they were whipped around sites with bewildering speed always to return to Stonehenge and a new lot of theories. The

## Television

## Stony silence

those stones were raised before druids were thought of though, in last night's programme *Longest Day* on Channel 4, it was pointed out that echoes of older faiths could have reached druidism. Lots of things, however, were posited in this programme, which included a whole posse of professors.

We were whipped around sites with bewildering speed always to return to Stonehenge and a new lot of theories. The

Dennis Hackett

FRANCES DE LA TOUR IAN BANNEN ALAN DEVLIN

## A Moon for the Misbegotten

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EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 30th

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ANOTHER TIME

# Choosing an investor can be even more crucial than choosing a government.

No doubt you thought long and hard before putting your cross on the ballot slip last month.

Asked yourself which party would do most to help your business.

Quite right too. A government's decisions can have a profound effect on any company.

As can those of an investor.

However, it's anyone's guess which party will be in power fifteen years from now.

Long-term capital could see you with the same investor way after that.

You need to be sure at the outset that you've made the right choice.

At this point we'd like you to consider our credentials.

For more than 37 years now the companies within the Investors in Industry group have been providing businesses with equity capital and long-term loans.

We've invested over £2 billion so far, to help more than 7000 companies to start up and to expand.

But more important than the sums invested is the way we've gone about it.

imaginatively, not assuming that if a standard solution doesn't work, nothing will.

We don't just dust off an investment scheme

and hand it over.

We tailor one to fit, drawing on the experience gained from working for all those companies.

It covers just about everything from seeds to shipbuilding, so we're sure to know something of your business.

Even so, we like to get involved to fully appreciate your company's needs.

Without interfering, of course.

Nothing's more likely to sour a relationship than to have an investor on your back all the time.

Although if you need us in years to come, we'll be there.

Even if the going gets rough.

We aren't in the habit of walking away if trouble looms.

In fact we act fast to help you avoid it.

Whatever your business, we know it's often not an easy one to be in.

That at times, running a company can seem even more daunting than running a country.

**Investors in Industry.**   
Seeing eye to eye with business.



A government can be for 5 years.

An investor can be forever.

## SPECTRUM

When Arthur and Cynthia Koestler committed suicide they left 'an experimental autobiography by two hands'. The book gives their often contrasting views of Koestler's personal and political life. Here Cynthia recalls their part in the campaign during the 1950s to abolish capital punishment

# Cutting down the noose

In that summer of 1955 the Italian boat *Saturnia* set sail from New York for the Mediterranean. My mother, dressed in shades of hyacinth and lavender, was waiting to meet me at Cannes. I had never been to the Mediterranean before and was disappointed by the beach at Cannes with its rows and rows of sunburnt, well-oiled bodies. Yet I went there every day for fear of losing my tan.

On Bastille night, kept awake by distant cries of late-night revellers and the spluttering of fireworks, I thought of the first chapter in *The Age of Longing* and wondered how Arthur would have spent the *Quatorze Juillet* if he had been in Cannes – certainly not alone in a stuffy hotel room. On that same *Quatorze Juillet* he sent me a postcard: "Welcome to Europe! Am still in London – working on two books at once; won't be able to get away until later in August. Enjoy yourself and let me know when you arrive. Love – ex-boss."

How could he be working on two books at once? On the day he sent me the post-card he rang Victor Gollancz and noted in his diary: "Cap. punishment crusade started".

As John Grigg was to write 25 years later in *Astride the Two Cultures*: "It seemed to Arthur that the time was ripe for a full-scale assault on the institution of capital punishment in Britain. In the summer of 1955 he approached Victor Gollancz with the suggestion that they should together organize a national campaign. Gollancz had never been an intimate friend but he had published Arthur's first book in English, *Spanish Testament*, and they had worked together as Zionists. Arthur admired Gollancz's enthusiasm and his prowess as an impresario of good causes. Their joint efforts for abolition were to prove fruitful but stormy."

On July 25 Arthur noted in his diary: "Work on *Reflections* only; Kepler shelved. Cynthia arrives."

In a Spanish restaurant facing the back of Harrods he told me about the capital punishment campaign and *Reflections on Hanging*. I remembered a grey morning early in 1953 when Bentley was hanged at nine o'clock and I remembered the grey despair in Arthur's face.

He wanted to know now what I thought about the abolition of capital punishment. Of course I was in favour of it, I told him, but shouldn't some calculating cold-blooded murderers be hanged? Such cases were extremely rare, he explained patiently. As for murderers like Christie and Heath, they were mentally sick. Hanging was an archaic institution and should be abolished. I needed little convincing.

He was "burning to write" his book, said he, but he could only dictate it to me. He thought he could finish it by the time I was due to return to New York in early September.

That first evening with him during my visit to London was full of surprises and indeed I could hardly have expected it to be otherwise. I was caught up again in a hurricane.

**W**HILE Arthur dictated *Reflections on Hanging* I sat in his study, curled up in the armchair beside the fireplace. Every available bit of space was covered with books, lying open or piled up, bristling with bookmarks in the form of brightly covered tapers for lighting the fire, which he bought at Woolworths. He was constantly referring to them – quite a juggling act with so many books – while he dictated Chapter 1, "The Heritage of the Past".

We were living in a world of gallows and gibbets, which were common objects in the early nineteenth-century countryside, "creaking and groaning with the bodies of criminals". He had warned me that parts of the book would be stomach-turning. Sometimes he turned pale when dealing with the physiological facts about hanging and looked to see whether I could bear it. Surely he's used to it, I thought. At lunch and dinner I tried not to think of rotting corpses.

Though people in England were shocked by the hanging of Ruth Ellis – the last woman in England to be hanged – who shot her lover in a fit of jealousy, most of the national press stood firmly on the side of capital punishment. *The Observer*, the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Yorkshire Post* were among the few exceptions. I trembled as I read the comments in *The Times* – how could the climate of opinion possibly be changed? But I relished Arthur's attacks on the bastions of the Establishment and in particular on the hanging judges. His *bête noir* was the Lord Chief Justice himself. He wrote: "I have no personal animosity against Lord Chief Justice Rayner Goddard, but as the highest judge in the realm, he is the symbol of authority, and his opinions, which I shall have frequent occasion to quote, carry immense weight in the debate about hanging".

He intended to write the book in a "cool and detached manner," but it was not turning out that way. Surely he should be more dispassionate, I sometimes thought. All that highly charged, restrained emotion was like a fist in my solar plexus. He got some of it out of his system in the first draft and toned it down, but as he wrote in the preface: "In 1937, during the Civil War in Spain, I spent three months under sentence of death as a suspected spy, witnessing the executions of my fellow-prisoners and awaiting my own. These three months left me with a vast interest in capital punishment ... I shall never achieve real peace of mind until hanging is abolished."

"Work, work, work", he wrote in his diary. The book was beginning to grow into an obsession.

When he finished the chapter on "Free Will and Determinism or The Philosophy of Hanging" – he called it the most difficult one – he was more than halfway through the book. He was like somebody possessed and the subject was never far from his mind. If we went to a pub for a drink, he would start up a discussion with the publican – perhaps one of his ways of feeling the pulse of the nation. All publicans were pro-hanging, which, of course, was just what Arthur was hoping for, and he would present a diabolically reasoned and objective case for abolition. Although he never gave up hope. Even at the end of a working day, the obsession would continue to pursue him.

In his diary he wrote: "Mania at part". He could not stop talking or reading about capital punishment when he was not writing about it. At night he continued to dictate the book to me in his sleep. I tried hard to memorize his words as they poured out – punctuated every now and then by "full stop", "semi-colon", or "new para". When I repeated my recollections to him in the morning, they turned out to be gibberish, but in the middle of the night they had seemed vital.

Arthur called this shared obsession a *folie à deux*. It was the beginning of my becoming, in his words, a "junior partner", though I did not realize it then.

A heat-wave was on. From the study window, which overlooks the tops of plane trees, there was a small rectangle of sky too blue to be English. It was hot under the roof and the walls with their pine paneling raised the temperature even more.

During the heat-wave, he began Part Three of the book: "The End of the Nightmare". This part was unsparing in its glimpses of the struggles of prisoners on their way to the gallows, some "carried tied to a chair" or dragged with "arms pinioned to the back, like animals". I could not help thinking of a passage in his autobiography, which he had also dictated to me and which was about one of his earliest and most traumatic memories. At the age of five he had had his tonsils removed, without anaesthetics, in a doctor's surgery in Budapest. This image of the young Koestler, his arms and legs secured to a chair by leather straps, rendered helpless, choking and coughing up blood – this image was my only companion during the writing of *Reflections on Hanging*.

The sprint to finish the first draft of *Reflections on Hanging* continued until August 30. The date for my return to New York was fixed for early September, but as Arthur was still hard at work on the final draft, I postponed it by 10 days.

Two days before leaving, I went with Arthur to the Old Bailey where a murder trial was being held. The defendant, Donald Brown aged 19, had killed an elderly tobacconist in his little shop and robbed the till. The court was nearly empty since the case had nothing sensational about it. Nevertheless it did seem strange that the trial was conducted to the sound of snoring – macabre, Arthur called it.

Towards the end of November,



Cynthia and Arthur Koestler: he called their shared obsession "folie à deux"

The elderly official who was responsible for it sat near the judge and had once been shaken gently by the shoulder, but soon succumbed again and this time was left in peace.

When the jury returned a verdict of guilty, the official whose snoring had been so persistent suddenly came to life and now played his appointed role in the act. He handed the black cap to the judge, who set it on his wig and passed the death sentence. The defendant was told that he would be hanged by the neck until dead and his body removed for burial in the prison grounds. The youth, standing in the dock with his jailers seated behind him, looked down at the floor, dazed and a little defiant. "Terrible", wrote Arthur in his diary. Later he told me with relief that Donald Brown had been reprieved.

**A**rthur finished *Reflections on Hanging* on October 3 and sent the typescript to Gollancz. At last he returned to the fifteenth century. "Back to Copernicus", he wrote with belief, but he had no sooner started it than he was interrupted. Gerald Gardiner, QC, had read *Reflections on Hanging* for Arthur's publisher, Gollancz, and considered quite a few passages libellous.

Gerald Gardiner, who later became Lord Chancellor, was one of the leading lights of the capital punishment campaign. His own book on the subject was also being published by Gollancz. "In their different ways", to quote by John Grigg, "these two books provided an overwhelming statement of the case for abolition". Though Gardiner was passionately against capital punishment, his style was cool and detached, and no doubt *Reflections on Hanging* challenged the cautious attitude of a legal mind.

Gollancz had apparently hoped that *Reflections on Hanging* would stress the religious aspects of capital punishment, upon which he himself drew heavily in the campaign pamphlet. Despite his whims, which Arthur was fighting against during those turbulent months, I had a paradoxical liking for him. Even at the first meeting of the executive committee during the summer, Gollancz and Arthur had clashed.

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On October 27 he sent the final typescript of *Reflections on Hanging* to Gollancz and on the same day went to the British Museum library to take up the thread at last of his work on Copernicus and Kepler. He was longing to get back to writing, but soon he developed a "stinking cold", and was plagued with one of his psychosomatic ailments – this time "nausea".

"Cold even worse", he noted in his diary, and spent most of the day in bed reading some biographies of Casanova, for he was toying with the idea of writing an essay on Casanova and Don Juan. Still in bed with a temperature of 101°F, he listened to *Fidelio* on the radio from Vienna, and later got up to see some friends.

"Then blank – then cable to Cynthia" in the cable. Arthur mentioned "new developments" and asked me to come back to London and work for him for six months.

On November 10 in a crowded London hall the first meeting of the National Campaign for the Abolition of Capital Punishment was held. "V.G. pays tribute to me as initiator; felt very proud", he wrote in the diary.

Towards the end of November,

Edward Hulton, proprietor of *Picture Post* and Gerald Gardiner came "solemnly for drinks" at Montpelier Square. "H says converted", Arthur noted. The campaign had few allies among the Press, but it was getting into full swing and during that winter I worked part-time at the campaign's headquarters in the publishing house of Gollancz in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. A cubicle had been partitioned off from the packing department on the ground floor and served as an office for Peggy Duff, the secretary and treasurer, and her handful of voluntary workers. Peggy had campaigned before for Gollancz on the Save the Children Fund. Nervous at first of her blunt manner and daunting ability to cope with the daily crises, I soon became as devoted to Peggy as all her workers were.

Occasionally Victor Gollancz breezed in – a genial patriarch whose features resembled those of a hawk. Despite his whims, which Arthur was fighting against during those turbulent months, I had a paradoxical liking for him. Even at the first meeting of the executive committee during the summer, Gollancz and Arthur had clashed.

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On January 3 and 6 respectively. All three are obviously psychiatric cases ... I would like to write a few lines (anonymous) for Table Talk or any other appropriate column. This raises the more general issue of a systematic coverage of these semi-onymous cases who are dispatched in our name without fanfares ...

Thus began Vigil, a pseudonym under which Arthur wrote in *The Observer* and which, he felt, gave him the freedom to fight more effectively for the cause rather than under his own name, which was that of a notorious pro-abolitionist. Also, he wanted Vigil to be a collective pseudonym for a team, but David Astor was against this.

Arthur had a "hard night" (as he wrote in the diary) before David Astor reluctantly agreed "to make Vigil a team".

Clarence William Ward, a labourer of below-average intelligence, was due to be executed on January 26. *The Observer* printed Vigil's first piece, attacking the Appeal Court judge – none other than Lord Chief Justice Goddard. David Astor sent Arthur a copy of the newspaper, hot from the press, on the Saturday night, January 21, with a handwritten note: "My dear

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## FRIDAY PAGE

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

## Renal policy attacked

A crushing indictment of the policy of many hospitals not to treat kidney patients over 55 comes in a fierce report from the renal unit at Guy's Hospital, London, published in a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

Doctors there have been looking at the survival rates of older patients who have either had a transplant or access to some form of dialysis (kidney machine). They looked at 64 patients, all over 55, who were taken on at the unit from 1975 to 1981. Five-year survival of these patients was more than 60 per cent - well above other European and American figures - and shows that these patients can benefit from active treatment.

Although they accept that not all older patients will benefit, the Guy's doctors argue that their patients' survival rates cannot be exceptional. In other parts of the country the only reason for some units not to treat older patients is lack of money.

## Double trouble

**Reports last week that the contraceptive pill may increase the chances of having identical twins if a woman becomes pregnant soon after stopping taking it, took some experts by surprise. The announcement was made by Australian Pat Stewart, who with Dr David MacCourt at the University of New South Wales has studied more than 2,000 sets of twins from Britain, Australia, Canada and the US.**

**They found that most twins born to women who took the pill within six months of getting pregnant were identical. This is a cause for concern, they say, because identical twins run a three to four times greater risk of congenital abnormalities than non-identical twins.**

**Professor Martin Vessey, professor of social and community medicine at the University of Oxford, however suggested that the Australian data may instead by illustrating a decline in the number of non-identical twins born to ex-pill takers. This would make it seem as though the numbers of identical twins were on the increase.**

## Asthma worries

**The standard of care received by asthma sufferers from family doctors is causing acute concern. Recent studies have clearly shown that too few patients seek and get help from their GPs when they develop a potentially dangerous asthma attack.**

**It has also been shown that a usually unfounded reluctance among GPs to label children asthmatic means that the disease is vastly underdiagnosed. Last week Dr Ian Gregg and colleagues at the department of primary medical care at the University of Southampton added another fear to the list. Even when the GP recognises the child's disease, they say, this doesn't mean they get the correct therapy.**

**When 51 children who had been treated for asthma at a health centre were examined by the group signs of inadequate treatment were clear. Over three quarters said they still got asthma on running or playing games, a third lost sleep because they coughed and half still had to take time off school.**

## First AIDS journal

**Such is the volume of research and debate about AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) in the US that AIDS Research, a medical journal devoted entirely to the new disease, is to be launched there next month.**

**According to Nature 20 per cent of all profits from the journal - which hardly seems likely to be unpopular - are to go to the recently set up AIDS Medical Foundation in New York.**

**Well over 1,000 cases of AIDS, which leaves the victim liable to fatal infections and cancers, have been reported in America, mainly among homosexuals and drug addicts. The official UK total is 14.**

**Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser**

**Olivia Timbs is editor of *Medeconomics* and Lorraine Fraser is science editor of *General Practitioner*.**

## FIRST PERSON

**I worked for a number of years for the national airline, Iran Air, in Tehran, until I could no longer endure it and recently sought refuge in Britain. The atmosphere of distrust created in government offices in Iran and the discrimination shown in favour of untrained zealots installed as spies are more unsettling than petty inspections of dress and appearance, but, coming in addition to the greater injustices, the pettiness can help to stretch one's nerves to beyond breaking point.**

**In the entrance halls of many office buildings are installed the "Islamic Sisters". The work of these women is to pull on the eye-lashes of female employees to make sure they are genuine, and to rub a wadded paper tissue against their faces to make sure no make-up has been**

**This year is the centenary of the**

**Co-operative Women's Guild, which gave a voice to working women. Now its members are mainly elderly and the movement may not survive, as Jane Wheatley discovered**

**On Wednesday about 3,000 guildswomen will gather for a picnic in the leafy campus of the Co-operative College in Loughborough. A casual observer could be forgiven for thinking it is some sort of grandmothers' get-together. Certainly the accent is likely to be on recalling past triumphs rather than on anticipating fresh challenges. For a movement that was once a major force for radical social change, the guild is sadly aging. For those who care about its future, the centenary provides not a cause for celebration, but a focus on the harsh reality of a steadily declining membership which means that when the current crop of septuagenarians die, the movement dies with them.**

**Ethel Mewis joined the guild in 1937. "None of the battles was finally won then. And they aren't now," she says. "Especially not now," she adds after a moment's reflection. "Women are being squeezed again. And the peace movement - that's come back with a vengeance and with more reason than ever."**

**Ethel wears her white poppy - the guild's emblem of peace - before the Second World War. And she was One of the Women in Black who marched on Downing Street and Westminster after Hiroshima. "We were not supposed to wave banners outside the House of Commons. One of my fellow guildswomen ignored the rule, waved her banner and shouted 'Ban the Bomb' as loudly as she could. She was bundled inside and then sent to prison for the night. It was her greatest moment."**

**A practical feminist, local councillor, ex-Gilder and active supporter of her husband's trade union activities, Ethel is proud of her long association with the guild of which she is a former national President. She travelled to Russia for a month in the 1950s visiting and talking to women in the village cooperatives and has since investigated cooperation in most socialist countries - always reporting back to guilds on her return. She is watchful of the degradations of big business and big brother and vows she will die with her boots on.**

**Plain speaking, she once told a startled committee that she hated men. "I hate them for the way they abuse their power," she explains. Honest too, she admits the guild is**

**striven for better maternity and infant welfare and for abortion reform, free contraception and the woman's right to choose.**

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**John Carlin looks at the Mexican attitude to rape**

## Where men are macho and women suffer

**There's a saying in Mexico, "laws are like women: they're there to be violated". In Spanish, "to violate" and "to rape" are synonymous. The casual attitude towards rape of a great percentage of Mexican men makes it quite plain that women's liberation in Mexico is in the stone age.**

**"The widespread view here of rape as a minor felony, as a forgivable act of mischief, is just the tip of the iceberg," Beatriz Suarez says. She is a closet, clandestine feminist who prefers to keep her views to herself in the seven government office where she works.**

**Not only are Mexican women grossly underpaid and usually overworked in comparison to men, they are also condemned to lives of almost continual childbearing, contraceptive being anathema to the "macho" Mexican man for whom the most tangible, status-conferring sign of his virility is a pregnant wife.**

**Abortion is illegal, but nonetheless prevalent at a time of economic crisis in habitually impoverished Mexico.**

**The degree to which women were being sexually molested in the Mexico City underground reached such a point a few years ago that the authorities decided to segregate train carriages during the rush hour. Never, however, did it occur to them to punish the offenders, as one feminist writer observed. Between six and ten in the morning and five and nine at night, special barriers are put up on the way to, and along, station platforms, ensuring the sexes are kept apart inside the packed trains.**



The Rail Case Office

**The statistics for rape demonstrate not only the degree to which a woman is treated as an object in Mexico, but also the legal impunity with which such an attitude is indulged. There are 80,000 reported cases of rape a year in Mexico against 21,000 in the United States, a country with three times the population, a figure considered by legal and feminist organizations to be 10 per cent of the actual number of rapes.**

**Only 1 per cent of the reported cases result in jail sentences. This is because Mexican law allows convicted rapists to go free on payment of bail, ranging from 1,500 pesos (£6.50) to 8,000 pesos (£34.50), and that both police officers and judges tend not to consider rape a crime worth serious investigation.**

**Carmen Lugo, a lawyer who works exclusively in defence of rape victims says: "The explanation is simple. A woman is not monogamous property, while a stolen car, for example, is".**

**A criminologist recently dis-**

**covers that 8 per cent of rape**

**victims are prepubescent, yet Mexi-**

**co's laws do not demand longer**

**prison term in rape cases involving**

**minors. Neither do police officers**

**necessarily treat child victims with any greater sympathy.**

**In August 1981, Lugo handled the case of nine-year-old Hilda, who since the age of five had been consistently raped by her father, Gustavo Varela. Varela aged 68 at the time, had a record of having raped at least eight other women.**

**By no means one of Mexico's 12 million illiterate adults, Varela was an art consultant at the history museum of one of Mexico City's more historic landmarks, Chapultepec Castle.**

**Hilda became progressively more withdrawn, more physically damaged until finally at the age of nine, a female doctor discovered that she had a whole series of genital infections and distortions. The mother had her husband arrested.**

**But Varela knew that the judge he was dealing with had a price and a bribe of 100,000 pesos (then £2,600) duly saw that he was acquitted. Hilda meanwhile, was subjected to a grueling interrogation at the police station. She was woken at 11pm, then lashed and Sam by police officers bent on proving her father's innocence and when this had failed, on extracting a confession that she had seduced him - at the age of five.**

**Hilda is psychologically devas-**

**tated for life," Carmen Lugo says.**

**"Her hips are chronically deformed and her mother Maria has pledged to kill her husband if she ever sees him again."**

**At the moment two women**

**sensators of Mexico's ruling party are**

**trying to present a Bill in Congress**

**reforming the laws on rape, making**

**it impossible for a rapist to be freed**

**on bail.**

**Carmen Lugo, a veteran fighter for women's rights in Mexico, sees little hope of it being approved. "While you have a society where it's common for a man who's committed a rape to be slapped on the back and bought a beer by his friends, then the chances of a crime against women's sexuality being taken with any seriousness are pretty remote."**

## The sisters of terror

**used. Sometimes they inspect women's lunch boxes for lipstick. Even tubes of vaseline for chapped lips are seized.**

**Outside offices, women have been more careful. Former prostitutes who have professed conversion to Islam have been allocated distinctively painted, numbered cars and armed guards to patrol the streets in search of females whose dress may fall short of modesty regulations. If your huge, dark scarf that covers the whole of your head and neck happens to have slipped upwards on your forehead and revealed a little of your hair, the "Zainab Patrol Sisters" swoop on you and, with much vulgarity and intimidation, lecture you on how to become a model Muslim woman.**

**The slightest sign of resistance will land you in prison with an uncertain future.**

**Another mixed patrol is called**

**the Tharollah, the Avengers of Allah. Its members look for men and women in company and demand birth certificates or marriage documents to prove that no irregular association is taking place. Much can happen if your marriage certificate is left at home.**

**As for women's legal rights, these are negligible. The bearing of witness in a court of law by them is discouraged. A man may go to court to sign papers divorcing his wife unilaterally without previous notice, kicking her out of the house and depriving her of the custody of their children.**

**Only in one case may a woman win a divorce petition. This is an enemy of "the Imam", ie Khomeini, which is as good as signing his death sentence.**

**Iranian, as interpreted by the**

**regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, proclaims repeatedly that it strives to free women from being sex objects. Yet the regime's actions make it clear that it thinks of us as nothing but sex objects, to be hidden away in the walled Persian house, solely for the use of their male masters when they come home.**

**At the same time the master race, men, are thought to be so pathetically weak, and female attractiveness of such potency, that the display of a few strands of facial hair is deemed enough to turn men into street rapists. It is never thought that the segregation of the sexes may, in fact, prove more corrupting or crime-inducing. Now a husband cannot sit beside his wife in a bus. Buses have male and female compartments.**

**Zahaleh Farrim**

## TALKBACK

## Swapping Valium for Selina

**From Dr Anthony Freeman, Swindon**

**My friend James Ottaway's defence of Valium (Wednesday Page, June 22) cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. I note that he has been taking this for 15 years, albeit only half a 5 mg tablet, and that it does exactly what he asks it to do. Namely give him another two hours sleep when he wakes up to spend a penny between 5 and 6 in the morning. He writes "doesn't the above show that Valium is not addictive any more than the gin that I drink in the evening is?" Your readers, of course, must not be tempted to take alcohol and Valium together, or for that matter any other hypnotics, sedatives, anxiolytics or similar drugs, but why does James Ottaway bother to take Valium between 5 and 6? Surely this is a grand time to be up and about these sunny mornings. James Ottaway can make a cup of tea for himself and Annie, go for a brisk walk in the park, watch Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott or Good Morning Britain, or write another letter to *The Times*, as I am now doing, as I too wake up between 5 and 6 for a similar physiological purpose!**

## Anorexia help

**From SC and MM Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa Association**

**In response to your article (Friday June 10) on bulimia nervosa (incidentally, this eating pattern is a common feature of both anorexia and bulimia), we thought your readers may be interested to know of our organization should they be in need of help, or know of someone who may need some help. We are a new organization hoping to set up self-help groups nationwide. As yet we're young, but even in these early stages we plan at least to be able to provide people with some form of support and guidance. The address to contact for information is ABNA, 12 Oakhill Close, Ashstead, Surrey. Please send a stamped addressed envelope.**

## Case rests

**From Katharine St John-Brooks, London**

**Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser (Medical Briefing June 24) draw attention to concern that pregnant women who work may be harming their own and their babies' health. What kind of work? I have a sedentary job and an energetic toddler. My work is the only opportunity I get to sit down!**



Sue King and Ethel Mewis: smiling at each other across the years

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

## ● The great British seaside, Part II:

Alan Hamilton

on how

Eastbourne and Great Yarmouth

are trying

to reverse the

holiday trend

## ● Sport: John Wilcockson follows the Tour de France



● Travel: Journey to the southernmost town in the world and Tierra del Fuego; California; boating on The Thames and how to get a Fare Deal

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## New grievances

Antonia Caccia's documentary *Our Land*, about Arab grievances in Israel, shown by Channel 4 in March, plainly got under the skin of the Israeli government. Ghassan Fawzi Aghbariya, the Israeli Arab researcher on the film, was arrested on June 22 days before he was to take it on tour of the United States. On June 28 Hassan Jaberian, who appears in the film and was to take over the tour was also arrested. Last Friday Marwan Darwish Aghbariya, a cousin of Ghassan's, who had taken over the tour, was arrested in his turn and though he has been released while the others are still held without charge or access to lawyers, his passport has been confiscated. Four other Arabs connected with the film have also had their passports taken; three had previously been on speaking tours, but one had only been to Scandinavia on honeymoon.

## Fortress breach

The Government will, after all, be embarrassed by the publication of much of the report of the Commons foreign affairs committee on the Falklands, shelved because it was overtaken by the dissolution of Parliament. The staff of the committee have to provide a document of its unfinished proceedings. Usually this would provide bare details of times and dates, members present, and decisions taken in drafting the report. But large sections of the report will have to be published in the proceedings document for any sense to be made of the amendments. The draft conclusions, which cast doubt on the viability of Fortress Falklands and whose disclosure in this newspaper led to a reference to the Committee of Privileges, will not be published. They were never reached in the final drafting operation.

## Prorogued

Having seen this Diary reprimed to its present marginal existence (geographically speaking) with help of readers' pleas for mercy, I never like to hear of Diary closures. Yet even I would not mourn the CID Diary, an intricate and time-consuming journal whose daily compunction has long been the bane of detectives' and crime squad officers' lives. It will be abolished if this week's trials with simplified duty sheets are judged a success. If they are, its introduction will save £35,000 in printing costs and several thousand officer hours a week. I do not think I have anything to fear. No one would want to read a column headed "The Times Duty Sheet."

**John Carlisle** (the Conservative MP leading the campaign for an MCC tour of South Africa) says that my PHS source's revelation that postal voting to date is running sixty to forty in favour does not mean that he has got the opposition stumped. He needs two-thirds of the votes to win and not to make that clear would, he suggests, hardly be cricket.

## Still standing

At a time when so many local authorities are closing down their public conveniences, I am relieved that the Department of the Environment has added to its list of buildings of architectural and historic interest the public urinal in Connaught Road, Silvertown. It is in fact the last circular cast-iron urinal left in London.

BARRY FANTONI



'Have you ever considered your position here, personally and philosophically?'

## Shanks pony?

My invitation to the London opening of Maxim's de Paris arrived today, so it is time to tell you about the menu at Maxim's of Karachi (no relation), forwarded by H. H. Coutts of Sceale Langford. Its temptations, in a brochure as lavishly worded as it is illustrated, include "king-size marinated prawns on screws"; a "man-size fillet steak"; "gulash Jambalaya ... served with a mug of hot Bovril"; and veal shanks Milanese ... served with grandmother's stuffed eggs". The apple pie looks suspiciously like chocolate cake, but then so does "orange fluff", and the sweet section ends with the challenge: "Can you resist everything...?"

A group of British town planners were entertaining some French counterparts responsible for redevelopment of the Nord-Pas de Calais coalfield. Their interpreter was keen but not well up on the technicalities. "Do you have a French equivalent of Arthur Scargill?", asked an Englishman. "Arthur Scargill, qu'est ce que c'est que ça?", said a Frenchman. To which the interpreter replied: "Seals".

PHS

Warsaw Embassies thrive on secrets, as bears do honey. Not of course dramatic 007 international secrets - smuggled atomic blueprints, clandestine treaties with Bulgaria - but whispered village indiscretions that make the difference between a good cocktail party and a bad one. The best of these (the time the Ruthenian attaché lost his trousers, the cricket match that went wrong) grow into towering myths, become part of the oral history of a diplomatic mission.

The British Embassy in Warsaw has a very special myth that centres on a tragic love affair, an extremely valuable search through scrapheaps and the back streets of the antique trade.

The story begins in Berlin before the First World War when a young British diplomat, Harold Beresford Hope, fell in love with a Polish woman. She returned his love, but it is safe to assume that there was some tension in the relationship: one day, Beresford Hope visited a palais de danse with another girl, was followed there by his Polish lover, who confronted him and promptly shot herself on the dance floor.

The diplomat was transferred (the standard response to scandal) to Athens. He died there in 1917 of typhoid - according to one story, having thrown himself out of the

## The love lorn legate's missing legacy

window in feverish delirium - and left a will which, in memory of his Polish lover, bequeathed the valuable Beresford Hope silver collection to the British legation in Poland, providing that such a mission was established in an independent Poland within five years of his death.

In November 1918, the second Polish Republic was established and the following year a British legation was established. The silver was transported, in accordance with the will, from Coutts' Bank to Warsaw (by cruiser to Gdynia and from there to the capital in a special railway carriage guarded by naval ratings). At this stage the collection comprised 176 pieces, most of it accumulated by William Carr Beresford, the illegitimate son of the Marquess of Waterford, who served heroically in the wars against Napoleon.

The diplomat was transferred (the standard response to scandal) to Athens. He died there in 1917 of typhoid - according to one story, having thrown himself out of the

embassy. The search was then on for the silver - no easy task, for Warsaw had been almost completely destroyed by the Germans. Every street had its mound of rubble, most buildings were simply skeletons. In the spring of 1946, the wife of the British ambassador made the first important discovery: among a heap of old bedsteads in a scrapyard she found a dish-cover bearing a British royal coat of arms. Thirteen more Beresford Hope dish-covers were unearthed and bought from the dealers for a small sum.

Slowly, reassembly of the collection began. Ice-pails were found at the London Antique Dealers' Fair in 1956. The New York police helped to track down a large venison dish.

According to one chronicler of the story - Mary Henderson, wife of a former ambassador to Warsaw - the trail has included silver searches in Sweden, Holland, Italy and Israel and has involved arrests, secret meetings with dealers and money paid to friends of friends.

Today, most of the collection is still missing - only 26 pieces out of the 176 have been recovered - and the financial stringencies of contemporary Britain have meant that diplomats would not be authorized to buy any more Beresford Hope silver even if pieces were discovered in Warsaw's second-hand "commission" shops. The result is that the embassy has more silver dishes to cover.

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Roger Boyes

## The Times Portrait: Richard Perle

## Reagan's sabre rattler in chief

Denis Healey once referred to Richard Perle as "the prince of darkness". Perle is the Darth Vader of the Pentagon whose mission in life seems to be to prevent any softening of the Reagan administration's policy towards the Soviet Union.

Perle's influence spreads around Washington like the tentacles of an octopus - squeezing shut any loopholes he sees appearing in negotiating postures with the Soviet Union on arms control, stifling any attempts to come to terms with the country's burgeoning nuclear freeze movement, drowning critics of Reagan's defence modernization programme in a sea of nuclear missile statistics and forever on his guard against moves to weaken support for Israel.

In his capacity as Assistant Secretary for International Security Policy, Perle is the Pentagon's leading cold warrior. Although a rare Democrat in an otherwise solidly Republican administration, his authority is greater than either his official position or his age - he is only 40 - would suggest.

His constant preaching about the need to avoid arms agreements, such as Salt 1 and 2, which he regards as being detrimental to the US, have a ready audience among the instinctively anti-communist members of the present administration, from Reagan downwards. And his encyclopedic knowledge of the whole security field, together with his skill at manipulating the Washington political system, enables him to run circles round most of his opponents.

Nato allies have come to regard Perle as embodying the worst sabre-rattling aspects of the Reagan administration. They not only fear what they perceive to be his cavalier attitude towards the danger of nuclear war, but have reason to be concerned about the role he has played in a whole range of issues which have caused tension between the US and West Europe, such as last year's dispute over Soviet pipeline sanctions.

At present he is one of the principal advocates of toughening up the Export Administration Act, the extra-territorial provisions of which have so angered Mrs Thatcher and other European leaders. European diplomats fear he is also getting ready to torpedo whatever compromise on medium-range missiles in Europe may emerge from the talks which the West German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, has just had in Moscow.

Liberals fear Perle, but greatly respect him. Conservatives adore him. Israel recognises him as one of the most forceful members of the Jewish lobby; he has consistently campaigned in favour of the US fulfilling Israel's defence needs, arguing that Israel is Washington's most reliable ally anywhere.

When you meet him, Perle rarely displays his hawk's talons, at least not in any threatening way. He is charm personified. And he is very intelligent. A graduate of the University of Southern California, he went on to study at the London School of Economics, where he finally abandoned previously held liberal views on defence issues and became a firm believer in military



strength as a means of maintaining international stability.

Perle has a reputation for being opposed to any form of arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, particularly involving strategic weapons. He denies this. However, he maintains that few such agreements have ever worked, and he wants to ensure that the US does not commit itself to another Salt-type accord. The present Salt agreements, he argues, have not only enabled the Soviet Union to go ahead with a huge expansion of its armed forces during the past decade but were directly responsible for the

development of the feared SS20 intermediate-range missile.

It is the SS20 which has prompted Nato into responding with its proposed deployment of Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

"I believe the purpose of arms control agreements is to produce enhanced stability at significantly lower levels of nuclear weapons," he says. "If they don't achieve that they are virtually meaningless and can even be dangerous."

To emphasize his point he notes that all the new weapons added to the arsenals of the US and the Soviet Union during the past decade have been acquired within the context of Salt 1. "The Soviets had 1,300 warheads on intercontinental ballistic missiles in 1972. They have about 6,000 now ... this makes it difficult for me to understand the nostalgia for arms control."

Despite his scepticism about arms control, he believes it may be possible for the Reagan administration to negotiate arms reduction agreements once Moscow realizes that the US is definitely going ahead with its modernization programme and the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and that "the alternative to an agreement is going to be worse for them".

At the moment Perle is bracing himself to go into battle once more against reaching any accommodation with Moscow for the sake of political expediency. The first battle will be over the European missiles.

He is concerned that some members of the Administration, particularly "doves" in the State Department,

may be prepared to settle for an agreement providing for a lower but unequal level of missiles in Europe.

It was Perle who fanatically fought to maintain America's original "zero option" proposal - the elimination of all intermediate range land-based missiles.

The bigger battle will come next year when Reagan will come under heavy pre-election pressure to hold a summit meeting with Yuri Andropov and reach some form of agreement on limiting strategic weapons. "We will be asked to settle for an agreement that does not accomplish anything merely for the sake of obtaining an agreement," he says. "I hope and trust that this administration, which has set a higher standard for arms control agreements, will stand by that standard even in the face of pressure to lower it."

Perle will do his utmost to ensure that this standard - his standard - is maintained.

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David Watt

## Trench warfare on the eastern front

Germany is, as always, the hinge on which East-West relations turn, and there is no better indication of what is really going on than the atmospherics of contemporary Berlin. Diplomats would not be authorized to buy any more Beresford Hope silver even if pieces were discovered in Warsaw's second-hand "commission" shops. The result is that the embassy has more silver dishes to cover.

The alternative explanation of what is now occurring does not deny that Andropov is under pressure, including from a health problem, but disputes that this has had much effect on Soviet policy. On this analysis, Andropov's predominance, though not yet established in dictatorial terms, is sufficient for him to push through a more flexible and adventurous approach to East-West questions if he really wanted to.

Even at the outset of his reign the Soviet "concessions" on SS20 deployment and the offer of a nuclear disengagement zone which were supposed to be signs of a new dawn, were in fact only tactical ploys. Andropov has never had the slightest intention of conceding that the western deployment of cruise and Pershings is a "catching-up" operation; he and his army allies are determined to retain Soviet weapons supremacy in the European theatre.

This might lead him to make some "quarter-way-house" concessions at the last minute on terms which left a sizable Soviet lead, but he is in no hurry to do this. Let the Germans sweat over their political row over Pershings. The pandemonium that will break out in western Europe this autumn can do nothing but good to the Soviet cause in the long run. And besides, there is no risk in it. The visit of Count Lambsdorf, the West German economics minister, and a team of West German economic and financial officials to Moscow last week was probably far more significant as well as satisfactory for the Russians than the Chancellor's because it confirmed that so far as East-West trade is concerned the West Germans are in the big.

As usual, there are as many different accounts of what is happening in Moscow as there are Kremlinologists, but they can be grouped into two broad categories. The first is simply that Yuri Andropov is too ill to take any serious new initiatives. In this version, the Andropov succession last year was, within strict limits, a promising turn in East-West relations. The new leader was beholden to the military, to be sure, but he had a separate power base - in the KGB.

His public utterances immediately after coming to power confirmed the impression of a tough pragmatist whose priority was to sweep away the corruption and economic muddle of the last Brezhnev years. His allies and mouthpieces, talking to westerners, implied strongly that he would be hard to bargain with on East-West issues but that a bargain of some kind could be made, for the simple reason that Andropov was not an ideologist.

But all reports from Moscow suggest that since about February, something on the internal scene has changed. The bustle has died away, the power struggle has silently resumed, the Andropov clients and allies are looking unsure of themselves. In short a Brezhnev-like atmosphere of impermanence and atmosphere has returned.

On the assumption that it is a sudden collapse of Andropov's health that has caused this, we may expect the paralysis to continue. On the analogy of past experience, nobody in such situations, including the ailing leader himself, dares to take any risky decisions. Novelty and initiative give way to damage limitation - which can be defined, in many important spheres of action, as "not upsetting the Soviet defence establishment".

All this does not mean that all is well in the Soviet camp. The absurd "anti-Williamsburg" summit of Warsaw Pact countries summoned last week showed distinct signs of strain. Nor does it mean that the West cannot survive next winter's ructions. What the general picture does suggest, however, is that we are in for a dreary period of sniping and trench warfare and that an early summit meeting between the well-meaning but incompetent Reagan and the decrepit but intractable Andropov would be dangerously divisive.

Philip Howard

## A flight of fancy to Isfahan

Until last month I never paid much attention to the things. Carpets were what one covered the floor with; what we could not afford wall-to-wall; best in a dull brown colour so as to hide the stains of beagles and children; shabby. The difference between Axminster and Wilton was the difference between Cornflakes and Puffed Wheat discernible but uninteresting. One sneered at the advertisements in the colour mags illustrating that new carpets in three shades of magenta were part of the good life.

Others rated them more highly. Henry James wrote a novel called *The Figure in the Carpet*: "Verker's secret, my dear man - the general intention of his books: the strings the pearls were strung on, the buried treasure, the figure in the carpet." But James was notoriously sensitive. Edgar Allan Poe wrote: "The soul of the apartment is in the carpet. From it are deduced not only the hues but the forms of all objects incumbent."

Edgar Allan Poe was notoriously potty.

For the past month it has been impossible to get away from carpets. There was an international carpet conference in London; one stumbled over Oriental carpets in exhibitions all over town. The only thing to do was to go and have a look at what the fuss was about. And behold, the half was not told me. I suppose that anyone should bother to conserve the heavy engineering.

That's not exactly much of a boast. No one is seriously trying to revive Scotland's heavy engineering industry, but many have been left to cope with the disintegration of an economy which - despite its nature - did not have enough iron in the fire. Tourism inevitably has a part to play in Scotland's whisky-and-micromachining future, but is it the part as written by the Scottish Tourist Board?

The other day, late into the luminous dusk of the Highland midsummer, I stood on the edge of Loch Linne, on the lonely peninsula of Ardiseal. The loch looked like a metaphor for the final crossing, still, silent, limitless but uninviting, with the shadowy promise of a happy land on the other side - the massed mountains of Morvern and Kingairloch.

The air was thickened by the smell of kelp and rhododendron, thinned by the piping cry of wakelid oyster catchers, stirred by history. Behind me and the year lay the death of the Red Fox and the execution of James Stewart of Glen Duror, the decent man who was made the scapegoat of the Appin murder.

How does the Scottish Tourist Board package such an aggregate of smells, sounds, images, memories of tragedy and injustice? No doubt it will try.

Julie Davidson

Hyperion to a satyr? In particular, why do our carpets, with all the

advantages of industrial mass production and modern design, compare unfavourably, in artistic individuality, with the primitive handwork of the rudest Asiatic mountaineer? Why are eastern carpets more beautiful and sophisticated than the best western tapestries?

2. How long has this been going on?

The experts assert that pile carpets from the East were quite probably known in Greece and Rome in classical times, but they do not sound very certain of their citations. Was the soft-piled rug in the palace of Helen and Menelaus in the *Odyssey* a kaleidoscope of blue and green and red from Egypt, where Helen had come from? Was the crimson embroidered carpet on to which Agamemnon rode on his return from the war something rich and rare imported from Troy? If so, he deserved what was coming to him in the bathroom for not taking his boots off.

3. What is this joke about the tails of animals? The carpets of the Mogul empire in India tend to a naturalistic rendering of plants and animals, often eating each other or indulging in a bit of jolly man-eating. But when the weavers get to the tails, fantasy takes over. A placid cow comes to a tall end in a scorpion or a cluster of ten tails standing on end like the animals decorated with spots of a variegation not seen since the Garden of Eden.

4. I hope they were fun to make. I remember a terrible story, an wives' tale, I hope, about a presentation carpet from the Shah of Iran. The knots were so small that they could be tied only by the fingers of small children, who had sat in succeeding generations for 20 years tying them.

5. Do I covet one? No, not I. I could not have the patience to take off my shoes and socks and wash my feet every time I came into the



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE MINISTRY OF HOPE

Only two years ago government provision of work and training for the young unemployed went under the designation "special programmes". They are special no longer. The word has disappeared from the Manpower Services Commission's alphabet of initials - so reminiscent in their way of that great outburst of emergency state activity in the United States during the Rooseveltian New Deal. And with that disappearance has gone any sense of measures being temporary.

Mass unemployment has made of the MSC a permanent administrative fact, a ministry of unemployment by another name. This latest outpost of the welfare state still grows (budget of over £2 billion is contemplated for 1983), pushed by factory closures and company failures which cannot be denied by any amount of quibbling over exact unemployment totals or sneaking suspicions about black economy employment. The MSC has acquired a variety of roles child-minder, tutor, forward-looking entrepreneur and, not least, vehicle of the state's compassion so eloquently expressed by Mr Geoffrey Holland, its director, in the aftermath of the 1981 summer riots. "If it had not been for us we should have had even more than we had: a lot of alienated, under-developed young people lost in a modern world."

## THERE IS STILL TOO MUCH MONEY ABOUT

Another disturbingly high increase in sterling M3 was recorded in June. The 1½ per cent rise in this broad measure of the money supply is the latest in a series of bad numbers. Over the last four months sterling M3 has been growing at an annual rate of over 15 per cent, way above the official 7 to 11 per cent target range.

The function of money supply targets is to give the Government advance warning of future inflation movements. If the targets are being exceeded, it should take action before the situation has slipped out of control. By the rules of the monetarist game, to which the Government is fully committed, it must now consider an increase in interest rates. If measures are not taken quickly, some observers may argue that the Government's anti-inflationary policies will lose credibility. The loss of credibility could itself complicate the future conduct of monetary policy.

But is it very difficult to claim that inflation is slipping "out of control" when the most recent figure for the twelve-month increase in the retail price index is 3.7 per cent and unemployment is over three million. Indeed, a strict monetarist, who believes absolutely and unreservedly in Professor Friedman's theories, finds himself in some intellectual embarrassment at present. Unemployment is much above that level - the so-called "natural rate" - at which wage settlements would be stable, implying strong downward

Doubtless the MSC will be criticized from both left and right during today's House of Commons debate on the sketchy training proposals contained in the Queen's Speech. A bureaucratic quango, its effectiveness hampered by its unwieldy tripartite form, the MSC is far from perfect. Yet, as long as it stands alone between an all too large number of adolescents and hopelessness, it is indispensable. The task for the Prime Minister and her Employment Secretary is to sharpen its role, to slough off that dreary pessimism which presides over so much contemporary social policy.

The MSC is, willy-nilly, a charlady mopping up the spillage of economic change, a social Elastoplast. It must be pushed into taking on an additional positive role. Britain is often said to have the worst-trained labour force of the advanced western European economies. In more precise terms too many young workers lack any skills, or possess the wrong skills, or have been trained in our rigid apprenticeship system and cannot bend or transfer their skills. The commission cannot be expected to rectify the failings of past generations. But it can, with the private sector's cooperation, identify the new skills required in an advanced economy; where the schools fail to provide the

pressure on future inflation. But monetary expansion is far in excess of the recent growth rate of national money income, implying strong upward pressure on future inflation. Friedman is an exponent of both natural rate concept and the idea that the money supply and inflation are related. Which analytical approach is right? Where, on present trends, is inflation really heading?

The intellectual quandary generates a practical policy problem. Although above-target money growth should in principle be countered by higher interest rates, this response could be quite inappropriate while the unemployment total stands at its present level and is still going up by about 20,000 a month.

Perhaps the safest conclusion is that there is so much slack in the labour market that several months of above-target money growth can be tolerated. The question "how many months can this continue?" inevitably requires the exercise of discretion by the Treasury and the Bank of England. It should be emphasized that very high rates of broad money growth have been experienced in recent years without subsequent inflationary damage. The reasons are not fully understood, but may relate to major institutional changes in the financial system. These changes are still proceeding and could cause further disturbance to traditional monetary relationships.

Although the case for an interest rate increase is not yet compelling, there can be no stand in the way.

## OPPOSITION IN ABEYANCE

Labour's refusal to act like an effective Opposition has taken a new and harmful form. The Labour whips have refused to nominate members to the Commons select committee until the party's leadership contest is settled in the autumn. Their Conservative equivalents have proved suspiciously accommodating. The fewer critical reports that trickle down to the chamber from the committee corridor, the happier the Cabinet will be. Unaccountable government is easy government. It is also bad government. When the parliamentary business managers of the two major parties show signs of excessive solicitude towards each other it is time to beware.

Since their birth in 1979, the all-party Commons departmentally-related committees have become increasingly sharp instruments of accountability and, occasionally, effective jemmies of more open government. Many of the Cabinet minister and permanent secretary who has had the energy and determination shown by Mr Norman St John-Stevens four summers ago in pushing

through his procedural reform when Leader of the House, How convenient that Labour's convening civil war should put the committees out of action, albeit temporarily.

Defenders of Labour's sabotage have two arguments to offer. Convention requires front bench spokesmen to keep off select committees. The new Labour Leader will appoint a fresh team, several of whom, it is claimed, would have been select committee men and women had the system been reconstructed. Why cause avoidable disruption? The second argument is that the Labour whips need more time to haggle to ensure the party receives a fair share of select committee chairmanships. The breakdown at the end of the last Parliament was seven Conservatives, six Labour and one Alliance. The Conservatives show signs of wanting more to reflect their numerical supremacy in the House.

The first argument is easily disposed of. There exists a swift and efficient mechanism for replacing select committee hands called to the front bench. The second is the kind of narrow

disturb the soul, but surely the burthen of Mr Scruton's article was rather different. His concern was with a more universal problem that has vexed artists of all epochs and all nations: how to integrate new ideas into the artistic tradition.

This is the central question posed by Wagner in *The Mastersingers*. In the end it is not only the professional guild of Mastersingers but also the amateur citizens of Nuremberg who decide jointly to reject Beckmesser's dead rules in favour of Stoltzing's new inspiration. This is the sense in which amateurs make a musical culture. The Nuremberg community is shown to

be open to innovation. But within the structure of a tradition.

It is true that the years following the composition of *The Mastersingers* saw a change in Germany's political mood which led to that opera being used as a weapon of propaganda. But that should not blind us to its original artistic intention: otherwise we should be guilty of the "everything seems political" offence of which Mr Brendel accuses Mr Scruton.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES MISKIN,  
3 Temple Gardens,  
London EC4.  
July 4.

## Musical form

From Miss Fiona Maddocks

Sir, I fear your correspondents Mr Richard Livermore and Mr Alfred Brendel (June 30), may have missed Roger Scruton's time for the delicacy of his trills. They seem to believe that Mr Scruton is trying a return to a doubtful era of English music-making when Mr Brendel playing Beethoven might have been banished to make way for the local choral society's repeat performances of "Blest Pair of Sirens" and "Sweet English anthems".

Such a vision would indeed

disturb the soul, but surely the burthen of Mr Scruton's article was rather different. His concern was with a more universal problem that has vexed artists of all epochs and all nations: how to integrate new ideas into the artistic tradition.

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## Constructive view of the police

From the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis

Sir, Mr Curran's article, "Why the police need policing" (July 6), refers to "Sir Kenneth Newman's inflammatory political intervention". I am reluctant to prolong an argument on this subject, but Mr Curran's distorted account of my views should be corrected.

The article focuses on one short passage in my report, as follows:

"...an independent Commissioner... I and do, acknowledge the rights of any person or group to advance proposals for change in the constitutional arrangements for the control and administration of the police. When the debate is restricted to the objective merits of the proposals for change, that can, of course, be an objective. Unfortunately, some proponents of change go further. They seek to discredit the campaign of dedicated designation of the police. The campaign includes uneducated and unfair criticism of police performance, particularly in dealing for any criminal offence, and to discredit the police as a criminal, and vindictive, source of complaints against the police - all bolstered by a variety of hostile broadcasts and given away newspaper."

I think I can safely leave it to *Times* readers to decide whether that passage will bear the interpretation which Mr Curran has placed upon it, especially when it is read in conjunction with another passage in the same section of the report:

"The police can only benefit from responsible and constructive criticism and I have every wish to encourage this. But no form of criticism, however negative and doctrinaire, for this reason among others, I welcome the introduction of consultative committees which should provide a more positive forum for the promotion of attitudes, perceptions and organisation to enable police and public to reduce crime together."

KENNETH NEWMAN,  
New Scotland Yard,  
Broadway, SW1.  
July 5.

From Mr Ian Haig  
Sir, Your leader's assertion (June 30) that Hackney Council for Racial Equality (HCRE) makes a practice of politicizing cases of alleged police brutality as a means of exploiting local feelings and not providing details to the police is a gross distortion.

People have come to HCRE seeking help about alleged police excesses. Where they have wanted to complain to the police they have been assisted. Where they have not wanted to pursue it but have asked HCRE to record it, this we have done. The police, on the publication of our report on our experience, asked us for details of those cases they could not identify.

We said No, because people who had come to us and given their description in confidence did so in the knowledge that their personal details were not then to be disclosed to the police. You may find that strange or difficult to understand, but the fact is that many people in Hackney fear and distrust the police because of their previous experience at their hands.

We respect that confidence and are not going to start abusing it now. We stand by our report; our facts are authentic. We will not withdraw what we have said in our report. Yours sincerely,

IAN HAIG,  
Senior Community Relations  
Officer,  
Hackney Council for Racial  
Equality,  
247 Mare Street, Hackney, E 8.  
July 1.

## NI contributions

From Mr Stephan Schattmann

Sir, The CBI, as your Industrial Correspondent reports today (June 28), has told the Prime Minister that once the National Insurance surcharge has been abolished the "next step" should be to lower employers' NI contributions. This is likely to lead to a reduction of the level of social protection expenditure, unless the shortfall will be made good by the beneficiaries - not the most realistic assumption, I submit.

And this is in a country which employs less of its resources for this purpose than any other in the EEC, bar one (Ireland, with 23.4 per cent of its GDP, spent just one decimal point less than the United Kingdom's 23.5 per cent in 1981) and whose central and local treasures contribute a far higher proportion than elsewhere in the Community, again with the exception of Ireland (amazing Denmark, where income tax provides more than four-fifths of all expenditure).

But most significantly, all our continental competitors in the EEC, whose economic performance does not tend to be inferior to that of this country, have to carry a higher share of employers' contributions than British industry. In Italy it was 72 per cent, Belgium 28 per cent, France 16 per cent, Netherlands 7 per cent and Luxembourg 3 per cent.

The criticism of the implied excessive share of NI contributions is of long standing. It is as relevant as the belief proclaimed for years, but found incorrect, that Britain's level of direct taxation was higher than anyone else's.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,  
65 Wigmore Street, W1.  
June 28.

## Colour conscious

From Mr Charles Miskin

Sir, Mrs Sutherland (July 4) is right - size is everything: the daffodil-coloured canary must be parked in the blooming fields of oil seed rape.

Yours etc,  
CHARLES MISKIN,  
3 Temple Gardens,  
London EC4.  
July 4.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Second thoughts on death penalty

From Mr James Stanton

Sir, It was, presumably, in the ordered calm of counsel's chambers that John Allion, QC, composed his letter (July 2) deplored the restoration of capital punishment. Murder to him and to the signatories of that initiative is, I deduce, an academic subject. It relates to a brief from solicitors, interviews with an accused now on his best behaviour and reasoned argument in a court of law.

To others the crime of murder may impress differently.

As a former police officer, it is now some twenty-odd years since I last stood down at the face of a murder victim. He was a shopkeeper strangled with piano wire in the furtherance of his theft. Memories of other murder circumstances are still vivid: a policeman with his throat cut from ear to ear; a body blasted with a shotgun at close range; hideous injuries inflicted by axe visits to the mortuary; post-mortem examinations; the smell of death and, inevitably, the anguish of the victim's relatives.

In those days I believed, as I do, in the wisdom extolled by the then Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, when he said: "Murder is a crime *sui generis* - it stands by itself, the man who commits the supreme crime should pay the supreme penalty". But in fairness to contemporary murderers it would be quite wrong to restore capital punishment without revising all the provisions of the Homicide Act.

As a result of this legislation far too many killers who have murdered with malice aforethought or in the course of a criminal enterprise are acquitted of murder and dealt with for so-called manslaughter, and in some instances these killers are awarded sentences which are derisory. Thus it would be unjust to introduce a system whereby one monstrous brute went to the gallows whilst another, equally monstrous, left the dock rejoicing in his good fortune.

John Allion and his friends, however, need not worry unduly about the restoration of the death penalty. Our politicians are not particularly renowned for perception and resolution. A move towards restoration is, I predict, a lost cause. Yours faithfully,

JAMES STANTON,  
7 Romsey Close,  
Birmingham,  
July 4.

From Lord Shawcross, QC

Sir, Whilst nobody in this country would want to see the so-called "people's courts" to be found in some Communist countries, still less lynching or mob law, it is important, if the general public is to have confidence in the administration of justice, that the penal system should in some measure reflect the general public sentiment. And there is little doubt that retribution is an element in the popular conception of justice and must be given some weight in sentencing policy. Yet few amongst us would, if it came to the point, be willing personally to cast the first stone. And it must be wrong to be content that others should do vicariously in our name what we would not be willing to do ourselves.

But my own view about the death penalty is the consequence of severely practical rather than ethical considerations. As one who, when at the Bar, had appeared on the instructions of the Director of Public Prosecutions in a number of murder

cases and occasionally for the defence, I became convinced that the death penalty was rarely, if ever, a deterrent, that its existence always led juries to be much more hesitant in convicting guilty men than they would otherwise have been and that the general effect of its administration was seriously anti-social.

Official material which was available to me when I became Attorney General in Mr Attlee's Administration (1945-50) confirmed me in this view and I believed that total abolition was the correct course.

As a former police officer, it is now some twenty-odd years since I last stood down at the face of a murder victim. He was a shopkeeper strangled with piano wire in the furtherance of his theft. Memories of other murder circumstances are still vivid: a policeman with his throat cut from ear to ear; a body blasted with a shotgun at close range; hideous injuries inflicted by axe visits to the mortuary; post-mortem examinations; the smell of death and, inevitably, the anguish of the victim's relatives.

But all that was long ago and since the abolition of the death penalty the murder rate has gravely increased and the lives of very many innocent victims have been taken, often in shocking circumstances which have caused us all the utmost loathing. I confess that I have been gravely concerned about the correctness of my own view that the death penalty is not a deterrent. Yet calm examination of the statistics shows that the increase is, at least in the main, in those classes of murder which, under the proposals now being canvassed, would in any event not attract the death penalty.

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John Allion and his friends, however, need not worry unduly about the restoration of the death penalty. Our politicians are not particularly renowned for perception and resolution. A move towards restoration is, I predict, a lost cause.

It would be deplorable if we were now to join the totalitarian countries in reimposing a death penalty which, with only one other exception, all the countries in Europe have long since renounced.

The necessary element of retribution should be provided by a mandatory sentence of 20 years' imprisonment with no provision for the parole after a comparatively short term which sometimes offends public sentiment now.

Yours faithfully,

MALCOLM WICKS, Director,  
Family Policy Studies Centre,  
3 Park Road, NW1.  
June 29.

### Joint approach to social policy

From the Director of the Family Policy Studies Centre

Sir, Peter Hennessy ("Whitewall brief", June 21), rightly emphasised the need for government to be "briefed in a fashion that raises their sights above day-to-day preoccupations". The Government's decision to axe the Central Policy Review Staff, the "think tank", therefore has implications for all areas of government, but it is particularly serious for social policy.

In 1975 the CPFS in a notable report advocated a joint approach to social policy, arguing for "improved coordination between services as they affect the individual", and better analysis of, and policy prescriptions for, complex problems - especially when they are the concern of more than one department". This plea from the CPFS was not, before time because increasingly, from the late sixties onwards, social issues and problems have been discussed in ways which do not match bureaucratic structures.

Several examples of the disbenefits of a disjointed approach to social policy come from the field of family policy. The division of responsibility for the under-fives between the DHSS (concerned with welfare) and the DES (focusing on education) has, for example, contributed to a failure to develop the right mix of provisions which is best suited to contemporary family and working patterns.

Similarly, the combined effect of a host of means-tested benefits introduced by several government departments over many years has produced a complex and often incomprehensible system of income support which interacts in often unpredictable ways with the tax and National Insurance systems. This complexity leads to a failure to claim benefits by many needy families and the well-known problem of the poverty trap.

A further example is provided by the ageing of the population, certainly one of the major social challenges facing Britain. If we are to provide adequate care and support for an increasing number of frail, elderly people - the number of persons over 75 will increase by some 900,000 between 1975 and the year 2000 - we need a joint approach across Whitehall, encompassing social security, health and welfare, housing and taxation policies.



**Investment  
and  
Finance**
**City Editor  
Anthony Hilton**

THE TIMES

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**STOCK EXCHANGES**

**FT Index** 691.0, down 5.6.  
**FT Cities** 80.33, down 0.15.  
**Bargainline** 20.020.  
**Datstream USM Leaders**  
**Index** 95.85, up 0.13.  
**New York Dow Jones Average** (midday) 1,213.84, down 6.81.  
**Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index** 9,015.78, up 30.88.  
**Hongkong Hang Seng Index**, 1,033.39, up 16.90.  
**Amsterdam Index** 149.4, up 2.9.  
**Sydney A O Index** 811.4, up 8.1.  
**Frankfurt Commerzbank Index**, 988.30, up 18.4.  
**Brussels General Index**, 129.28, up 1.5.  
**Paris C A C Index** 126.1, up 1.6.  
**Zurich S K A General** 286.9, up 0.8.

**CURRENCIES**

**LONDON CLOSE**  
 Sterling \$1.5380 down 10 ppts  
 Index 85.1 unchanged  
 DM 3.9850 down 0.01  
 Ff 11.8900 up 0.250  
 Yen 370.50 up 1.25  
**Dollar**  
 DM 2.5770  
 Index 125.7 up 0.1  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
 Sterling \$1.5390-1.5405  
 INTERNATIONAL  
 ECU 20.573822  
 SDR 20.633830

**INTEREST RATES**

**Domestic rates:**  
 Bank base rate 9½%  
 Finance houses base rate 10½%  
 Discount market loans week fixed 9½-9 3 month interbank 10-9½%  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
 3 month dollar 9½-10  
 3 month DM 5½-5½%  
 3 month Fr 14½-14½%  
**US rates**  
 Bank prime rate 10.50  
 Fed Funds 9½%  
 Treasury long bond 91.30/02  
**ECB Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme** IV  
 Average reference rate for interest period June 8 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

**GOLD**

London fixed (per ounce): am \$414.25; pm \$412.25  
 Close \$412.00  
**New York latest:** \$412.25  
**Krugerrand\*** (per coin): \$24.00-42.50 (2275.50-278.50)  
**Sovereigns\*** (new): \$95.50-97.50 (\$82.75-83.50)  
 \*excludes VAT.

**TODAY**

**Interims:** Capital Reserve Fund, TSL Thermal Syndicate, Finalair, Bahrain Millar Group, James H Dennis, Executors Clothes, Fuller Smith & Turner, Highgate Optical & Industrial, Stonehill Holdings.

**ANNUAL MEETINGS**

**Buckley's Brewery**, The Rybuck, Cwmbwra, Swansea (10.45).  
**Fidelity Radio**, Portman Inter-continental, Gloucester Suite, 22 Portman Square, London W1 (11.00).  
**First Castle Electronics**, Waterford Mill, Darwen, Lancs (noon).  
**Inchcape, Queens Room, Baltic Exchange**, 14/20 St Mary Axe (noon).  
**Lynton Holdings**, 1/2 Mason's Arms Mews, Maddox Street, W1 (noon).  
**Morgan Crucible Company**, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (11.30).  
**Selincourt**, the Albany Room, White House, Albany Street (Albany Street entrance), NW1 (11.00).

**NOTEBOOK**

**Chartered Consolidated** has sold 2.5 million shares in Minorco, for \$12.61 each, to raise about £20m. The sale reduces its stake in Minorco from 9.3 per cent to 7.9 per cent. But the deal should not be seen as closely connected with Minorco's recent lowering of its holding in Phibro-Salomon.

**F. M. Lloyd Holdings**, one of Britain's largest steel casting and foundry groups, yesterday reported losses of £2.6m last year, compared with pretax profits of £309,000 the previous time. Despite extensive rationalization, the foundry industry is still in trouble, the board said.

**Granada Group** reports a 12 per cent drop in interim profits and says that the large contributions being made to Channel Four are partly to blame.

Page 18

**BP and Britoil marked down on City fears****Treasury expected to raise £500m with sale of quoted shares**

By Graham Seaman

The Treasury is to raise another £500m in special asset sales in the current financial year to help bring the burgeoning public sector borrowing requirement back to the £20bn forecast at the time of the Budget.

Although neither Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor nor the Treasury could say how this was to be done yesterday, the City was already assuming that the Government would take the easiest route by selling further tranches of shares in companies already quoted on the Stock Exchange. But government sources discount this idea.

BP shares, up to 430p early in the day, traded as low as 418p after hours on the Stock Exchange and Britoil, up to 226p earlier, closed at 214p.

The Government could raise the extra £500m by selling about 7 per cent of BP shares from its 39 per cent holding.

However, this would absorb cash from the big City institutions at a time when the Government has an equally pressing need to sell them more gilt-edged stock.

Until yesterday, the Budget allowed for only £750m from special asset sales this year. That figure included £290m from the second payment for Britoil shares, already received. The booked sales of the

British Gas Corporation's oil interest would easily have made up the remainder.

The Witch Farm oil field in Dorset was expected to raise a minimum of £200m, although some of that might be spread over future years. The British Gas stakes in six North Sea oilfields are thought to be worth £350-£500m.

The Government has already announced further privatization measures, which would dwarf immediate needs. British Telecom alone could be worth £3bn to £5bn. British Airways and Royal Ordnance factories are also worth large sums on their own.

However, it would be difficult to bring forward such big sales from their existing target dates - autumn 1984 in the case of British Telecom and 1985-86 for British Airways.

Legislation has not yet been put through Parliament for the privatization of either British Steel and the National Bus Company and individual airports owned by the British Airports Authority.

Jaguar and Land-Rover, more pieces of British Rail such as the recovering Sealink ferry business; the defence and ship repairing activities of British Shipbuilders, parts of British Steel and the National Bus Company and individual airports owned by the British Airports Authority.

The Chancellor's 2 per cent cut in the external financing limits of the nationalized industries will wipe off £57m from the state companies' borrowings after the £200m cut last autumn. The reduction for individual industries will be based on the basis of annual turnover.

High on this list are subsidiaries of BL, such as Unipart, the safeguards for all concerned seem perfectly adequate - to say nothing of the fact that there are few enough businessmen of Mr Sterling's calibre around them casually to be deterred.

But events of the past two days give reason to pause, if not to rethink the appointment, for on Thursday, Mr Sterling was made deputy chairman of P & O, the shipping and industrial group.

The BIS figures at the beginning of this week that he was not an ideal choice as adviser to the new government.

The net result then is that though the appointment might raise a few eyebrows, this is one occasion when it is reasonable to allow Mr Sterling to do both jobs, as the safeguards for all concerned seem perfectly adequate - to say nothing of the fact that there are few enough businessmen of Mr Sterling's calibre around them casually to be deterred.

But in spite of these safeguards the issue is made more complex by Mr Sterling's evident arrival on the scene and his personal interest in the future of P & O. One of the reasons why the City was tempted to welcome Trafalgar House - if not the price it was prepared to pay - was that its management was seen to be more aggressive than that of the shipping group.

But if Mr Sterling is prepared to merge part of his business into P & O and, thereby, bring into the key executives who have laboured with him so effectively in restoring Town and City to health, then the City might feel that P & O itself has access to a management team which could do as much for the group as Mr Bracke

The more one thinks of these two heads to head in a bitter battle, the more enthralling the prospect becomes. One is almost tempted to hope that the Monopolies Commission does give the bid clearance and leaves it to the market to decide.

unfortunate coincidence of timing.

Whitehall is plainly aware of this and next week's statement, when it comes, will make clear that Mr Sterling will have absolutely nothing to do with the P & O bid and the Monopolies Commission's investigation, will be denied access to all the paperwork, and will not be privy to any of the meetings.

The same Mr Sterling worked admirably with Mr Patrick Jenkins at the Department of Industry in the last administration, and there would be few who would have argued at the beginning of this week that he was not an ideal choice to be adviser to the new government.

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Sterling service, page 17

**City Editor's Comment****Why investment in Sterling is right**

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, the highly successful businessman, will be named on Monday as a special adviser to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, according to the gossip in Whitehall last night.

The same Mr Sterling worked admirably with Mr Patrick Jenkins at the Department of Industry in the last administration, and there would be few who would have argued at the beginning of this week that he was not an ideal choice to be adviser to the new government.

The Chancellor's 2 per cent cut in the external financing limits of the nationalized industries will wipe off £57m from the state companies' borrowings after the £200m cut last autumn. The reduction for individual industries will be based on the basis of annual turnover.

High on this list are subsidiaries of BL, such as Unipart, the safeguards for all concerned seem perfectly adequate - to say nothing of the fact that there are few enough businessmen of Mr Sterling's calibre around them casually to be deterred.

But events of the past two days give reason to pause, if not to rethink the appointment, for on Thursday, Mr Sterling was made deputy chairman of P & O, the shipping and industrial group.

The BIS figures at the beginning of this week that he was not an ideal choice as adviser to the new government.

The net result then is that though the appointment might raise a few eyebrows, this is one occasion when it is reasonable to allow Mr Sterling to do both jobs, as the safeguards for all concerned seem perfectly adequate - to say nothing of the fact that there are few enough businessmen of Mr Sterling's calibre around them casually to be deterred.

But in spite of these safeguards the issue is made more complex by Mr Sterling's evident arrival on the scene and his personal interest in the future of P & O. One of the reasons why the City was tempted to welcome Trafalgar House - if not the price it was prepared to pay - was that its management was seen to be more aggressive than that of the shipping group.

But if Mr Sterling is prepared to merge part of his business into P & O and, thereby, bring into the key executives who have laboured with him so effectively in restoring Town and City to health, then the City might feel that P & O itself has access to a management team which could do as much for the group as Mr Bracke

The more one thinks of these two heads to head in a bitter battle, the more enthralling the prospect becomes. One is almost tempted to hope that the Monopolies Commission does give the bid clearance and leaves it to the market to decide.

There is no question that anyone would behave with anything but the utmost propriety but it nevertheless threatens to be an

**Tighter credit for developing nations**

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Speculation is rife here that the Federal Reserve Board will move next week to increase the cost of funds to banks to push up short-term interest rates and slow the pace of recovery.

Reports in both the *Washington Post* and in the newsletters of leading brokerage houses that the US discount rate would be raised by one-half to 8.5 per cent drew a strong response from the White House.

Mr Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, issued a statement to influence the central bank's policy by stating the Administration's "strong opposition" to a rise in the Federal discount rate.

"We do not want to see the discount rate raised. We think money supply growth can be brought back into line slowly, using other money control mechanisms than the discount rate," he said.

The conviction has been growing for the past two weeks on Wall Street that because of the strong recovery and continuing sharp increases in the money supply, the Federal Reserve has little choice but to tighten credit to prevent a resurgence of inflation.

The powerful open market committee of the US central bank, faced with a recovery many analysts fear could speed out of control, will meet on Tuesday. It is widely expected to rein in growth by taking a policy decision to allow interest rates to rise.

Analysts are still playing guessing games over what GEC will do with its mountain of cash. The group is still looking for that big acquisition, probably in America, and hints that if the cash levels remain high there is the possibility of buying in some of its own shares.

GEC's best improvement came from the consumer products division. It includes Osram lamps, Hotpoint and the loss-making Schreiber furniture maker, which has since been sold. Profits rose from £1.1m to £1.9m.

GEC is paying its 15.6m shareholders a 17 per cent dividend increase this year.

However, analysts are still playing

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GEC is paying its 15.6m shareholders a 17

**31st JULY 1983 REDEMPTION**  
**TRANSALPINE FINANCE HOLDINGS S.A.**  
**U.S. \$20,000,000 6 3/4% Loan 1985**

**REDEMPTION OF BONDS**

Transalpine Finance Holdings S.A. announces that for the redemption period ending on 31st July 1983 it has purchased and cancelled bonds of the above Loan for U.S. \$150,000 nominal capital and tendered them to the Trustee.

The nominal amount of bonds to be drawn for redemption at par on 31st July 1983 to satisfy the Company's current redemption obligation is accordingly U.S. \$1,025,000 and the nominal amount of this Loan remaining outstanding after 31st July 1983 will be U.S. \$2,375,000.

**DRAWING OF BONDS**

Notice is accordingly hereby given that a drawing of bonds of the above Loan took place on 21st June 1983 attended by Mr. Keith Francis Croft Baker of the firm of John Venn & Sons, Notary Public, when 1,025 bonds for a total of U.S. \$1,025,000 nominal capital were drawn for redemption at par on 31st July 1983, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The following are the numbers of the bonds drawn:

117	141	203	205	211	270	283	298	315	317	330	402	903	906	910	913	1157	1161	1164	
1168	1169	1176	1180	1182	1183	1185	1192	1198	1200	1202	1204	1205	1218	1229	1231	1237	1238	1271	1272
1338	1345	1474	1478	1801	1831	1839	1894	1946	2065	2067	2072	2117	2120	2121	2129	2191	2194	2196	2211
2212	2215	2218	2251	2262	2352	2370	2373	2377	2379	2381	2387	2390	2395	2458	2460	2609	2613	2623	2625
2642	2644	2647	2650	2653	2657	2659	2661	2662	2665	2669	2672	2673	2678	2749	2759	2762	2801	2807	2811
2817	2820	2851	2880	2918	2924	2949	2963	2973	2994	2999	3006	3008	3099	3164	3242	3244	3245	3251	3251
3271	3272	3280	3284	3326	3327	3332	3336	3344	3345	3353	3364	3365	3396	3400	3401	3442	3473	3478	3507
3508	3617	3619	3650	3744	3754	3756	3797	3897	3903	3953	3953	3954	3955	3964	4051	4186			
4325	4331	4518	4543	4546	4546	4670	4703	4786	4835	4917	4994	5088	5095	5098	5103	5104	5108	5110	5114
5120	5122	5124	5130	5132	5133	5148	5150	5159	5164	5165	5168	5171	5179	5180	5190	5191	5193	5194	
5195	5199	5206	5207	5209	5211	5217	5221	5229	5230	5235	5237	5242	5244	5263	5264	5274	5276	5278	
5279	5289	5319	5318	5323	5328	5337	5343	5345	5347	5348	5351	5376	5463	5508	5581	5582	5587	5588	
5642	5647	5650	5653	5654	5659	5661	5663	5713	5716	5842	5882	5885	5887	5901	5905	5908	5910	5933	
5934	5940	5942	5949	5951	5957	5962	5964	5969	5972	5974	6003	6010	6068	6118	6292	6486	6489	6493	
6522	6526	6528	6531	6533	6536	6558	6569	6773	6778	6785	6811	6904	6927	6929	6934	6935	6936	6945	
7011	7021	7030	7167	7327	7345	7411	7445	7447	7471	7476	7478	7512	7514	7516	7535	7536	7555	7559	
7569	7578	7585	7825	7830	7833	7835	7839	7845	7851	7862	7867	7872	7873	8056	8082	8083			
8084	8086	8087	8098	8104	8105	8116	8117	8147	8153	8157	8160	8171	8175	8341	8361				
8322	8343	8368	8379	8384	8397	8402	8404	8405	8406	8407	8408	8409	8410	8411	8412	8413	8414	8415	
8524	8530	8531	8532	8533	8534	8535	8536	8537	8538	8539	8540	8541	8542	8543	8544	8545	8546	8547	
8559	8560	8563	8564	8565	8566	8567	8568	8569	8570	8571	8572	8573	8574	8575	8576	8577	8578	8579	
8579	8580	8581	8582	8583	8584	8585	8586	8587	8588	8589	8590	8591	8592	8593	8594	8595	8596	8597	
8598	8600	8601	8602	8603	8604	8605	8606	8607	8608	8609	8610	8611	8612	8613	8614	8615	8616	8617	
8618	8619	8620	8621	8622	8623	8624	8625	8626	8627	8628	8629	8630	8631	8632	8633	8634	8635	8636	
8637	8638	8639	8640	8641	8642	8643	8644	8645	8646	8647	8648	8649	8650	8651	8652	8653	8654	8655	
8656	8657	8658	8659	8660	8661	8662	8663	8664	8665	8666	8667	8668	8669	8670	8671	8672	8673	8674	
8675	8676	8677	8678	8679	8680	8681	8682	8683	8684	8685	8686	8687	8688	8689	8690	8691	8692	8693	
8694	8695	8696	8697	8698	8699	8700	8701	8702	8703	8704	8705	8706	8707	8708	8709	8710	8711	8712	
8713	8717	8718	8719	8720	8721	8722	8723	8724	8725	8726	8727	8728	8729	8730	8731	8732	8733	8734	
8735	8736	8737	8738	8739	8740	8741	8742	8743	8744	8745	8746	8747	8748	8749	8750	8751	8752	8753	
8754	8755	8756	8757	8758	8759	8760	8761	8762	8763	8764	8765	8766	8767	8768	8769	8770	8771	8772	
8773	8774	8775	8776	8777	8778	8779	8780	8781	8782	8783	8784	8785	8786	8787	8788	8789	8790	8791	
8792	8793	8794	8795	8796	8797	8798	8799	8800	8801	8802	8803	8804	8805	8806	8807	8808	8809	8810	
8811	8812	8813	8814	8815	8816	8817	8818	8819	8820	8821	8822	8823	8824	8825	8826	8827	8828	8829	
8830	8831	8832	8833	8834	8835	8836	8837	8838	8839	8840	8841	8842	8843	8844	8845	8846	8847	8848	
8849	8850	8851	8852	8853	8854	8855	8856	8857	8858	8859	8860	8861	8862	8863	8864	8865	8866	8867	
8868	8869	8870	8871	8872	8873	8874	8875	8876	8877	8878	8879	8880	8881	8882	8883	8884	8885	8886	
8887	8888	8889	8890	8891	8892	8893	8894	8895	8896	8897	8898	8899	8890	8891					

leaded for  
E.C told

The property man with a foot in two camps

# Whitehall to see Sterling service from P&O's helm

Psychologist Carl Gustav Jung coined the term synchronicity to describe acts beyond the realms of coincidence.

There appears, superficially at least, a certain synchronicity about the recent appointments of Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of the once-troubled property group Town and City Properties.

As the board of beleaguered Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O) appointed him non-executive deputy chairman, the Prime Minister was approving his appointment as special adviser to Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for the combined ministries of Trade and Industry. An official announcement will be made on Monday.

Mr Sterling served in a similar role for Mr Patrick Jenkin when he ran the Industry Department last year. Indeed, Mr Sterling maintains a private secretary at the department and has a direct telephone line to the minister.

He dismisses any conflict of interest between the two positions. When Trafalgar House launched its rejected £300m takeover bid for P&O, Mr Sterling informed the Government of his position as a director and was immediately barred from receiving any papers or information relating to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's review of the proposed deal.

There is now a power struggle within P&O for the positions of chairman, managing director and for the posts of two executive directors. The incumbents were due to retire last month, which probably explains the timing of the bid approach from Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar. The P&O board decided to stay on and fight, and to make sure the right team takes over if Trafalgar fails.

Mr Sterling and Mr Bruce Macphail, his managing director, are both important to the Government if it has to requisition

On Tuesday Mr Jeffrey Sterling was appointed non-executive deputy chairman of P & O, and next Monday the Government will announce his appointment as special adviser to Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for the newly-combined ministries of Trade and Industry. WAYNE LINTOTT talks to the man who is rapidly emerging as a central figure in Government/City relations.



Mr Jeffrey Sterling: Direct line to minister.

director, certainly have powerful supporters. These include the Prudential, Barclays Bank and Hambras Merchant Bank.

The Town and City management team is widely respected in the city and considered the right group to take the helm at P&O.

The scenario works like this: P&O could take over Town and City's service division, its non-property trading arm, worth £100m. Then two directors could move onto the P&O board, preparing the way for Mr Sterling to take over Lord Inchcape's chairmanship.

P&O's defence strategy rests on the Government's rejection of the Trafalgar bid. P&O maintains its merchant fleet under the British ensign, criti-

cally important to the Government if it has to requisition

ships again for service in the Whitehall. If P&O wins, Mr Sterling stands a strong chance of getting the top job.

If P&O fails, Mr Sterling may have to look elsewhere, because before the bid Mr Ian Denholm looked to be chairman designate.

Where might he look? There has been much speculation surrounding Town and City's intentions towards British Electric Traction - another sleepy company - where Town and City has a 4 per cent stake.

Mr Sterling says the company's interest is that of a "purely interested spectator" at this stage.

The present crop of bids illustrates the structural changes taking place within British industry. Mr Sterling's attitudes towards the changing trading conditions of the 1980s are well attuned to those of the Government.

Mr Milton Friedman's book

*Free to Choose* adorns his office coffee table and books on chess strategy and chess sets litter his fifth floor Pall Mall Office.

An important factor, therefore, is Mr Sterling's ability to help argue the case against Trafalgar in the corridors of

Town and City for bigger and newer pastures?

## BREMNER p.l.c.

(General Warehousemen)

Extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman,  
Mr J. T. Bremer, for the year ended 31st January, 1983:

The difficulties faced by the retail trade, during the period covered by these accounts continued to adversely affect the discretionary spending of consumers which resulted in a decline in turnover. However that decrease was contained to 2.5% (£3,801,493 against £3,889,429).

The pressure on trading margins combined with the continuing problem of rising costs had a significant effect on our trading profit (£34,610 against £117,376) whilst the fall in interest rates over the period reduced the contribution from our deposits.

Our financial strength remains sound and strong and it was felt that a final dividend of 1.70p (2.20p for year against 4.3p) reflected the maximum prudent amount which should be recommended for distribution.

The uncertain political and economic climate remains. The recovery from recession may be under way but it is both fragile and patchy and may take some time before it permeates through to our customers. Accordingly more substantive evidence must appear before making a judgement.

It is our hope to take advantage of the upturn in the economy when its presence is confirmed.



This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London.

U.S.\$40,000,000

Barnett Overseas Finance N.V.  
(Incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles with limited liability)

7½ per cent. Convertible Subordinated Bonds due 1998

Convertible into Common Stock of and Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by

Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc.  
(Incorporated in the State of Florida)

Issue Price 100 per cent.

The following have agreed to procure subscribers for the Bonds and, to the extent that the Bonds are not so subscribed, to subscribe therefor:

Shearson/American Express Salomon Brothers International  
International Group

Fox-Pitt, Kelton N.V.

The 40,000 Bonds, in the denomination of U.S.\$1,000 each, have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange, subject only to the issue of the temporary Global Bond. Interest will be payable semi-annually in arrears on August 1 and February 1, commencing on February 1, 1984.

Particulars of Barnett Overseas Finance N.V., Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc. and the Bonds are available in the statistical services of Exel Statistical Services Ltd. and may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including July 22, 1983 from the brokers to the issue:

Cazenove & Co.  
12 Tokenhouse Yard,  
London EC2R 7AN

and  
The Stock Exchange in London

July 8, 1983

THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 8 1983

## IMPORTANT NOTICE CONCERNING General Electric Credit International N.V.

### 9½% Guaranteed Notes Due 1991

Interested persons are hereby reminded that payment of the second and final installment of the purchase price of the above-mentioned 9½% Guaranteed Notes Due 1991 (the "Notes") of General Electric Credit International N.V. ("International"), such installment being an amount equal to 80% of the principal amount, may be made on August 1, 1983 by persons shown in the records of either Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Operator of the Euro-clear System, or Cede S.A. as being entitled to such Notes.

"No way. We have every intention of capitalizing on our efforts of the past eight years (the directors own 10m shares between them). You should never give up your power base. If one sells out, all one has is cash."

Mr Sterling is not short of the above commodity. Certainly, the manipulation of power is far more interesting to him than money now. But he discounts any direct move into the political sphere.

His work for Mr Parkinson will cover finance and industry, particularly the inclusion of private capital into the public sector outside of the Government's privatization programme. His will be very much an unofficial voice of the new department within the City.

Having resurrected Town and City from a near bankruptcy in 1974, Mr Sterling, previously a banker and protege of Sir Isaac Wolfson at Great Universal Stores, has instituted a change of name for the group. It will soon become known as Sterling Guarantee Trust, his old trading company.

The move is more than just cosmetic. The whole operation is more broadly based and the shares should be a lot easier to trade without the dark memories of the past.

Brasilvest S.A.

Net asset value as of  
1st July, 1983  
per C\$ Share, 325.238  
per Depositary Share,  
U.S.\$5,528.12  
per Depositary Share,  
(Second Series)  
U.S.\$5,191.24  
per Depositary Share,  
(Third Series)  
U.S.\$4,417.81  
per Depositary Share,  
(Fourth Series)  
U.S.\$4,127.17

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank ..... 9½ %  
Barclays ..... 9½ %  
BCI ..... 9½ %  
Consolidated Crds ..... 9½ %  
C. Hoare & Co ..... 9½ %  
Lloyds Bank ..... 9½ %  
Midland Bank ..... 9½ %  
Nat Westminster ..... 9½ %  
TSB ..... 9½ %  
Williams & Glyn's ..... 9½ %  
\* 7 day deposit on sums of under  
£10,000, 9½% to £10,000,  
7½% £10,000 and over, 9½%

## TIME-LIFE OVERSEAS FINANCE CORPORATION N.V.

### 10¾ Pct. Guaranteed notes due January 26, 1990

Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of January 26, 1983 among Time-Life Overseas Finance Corporation N.V., a Netherlands Antilles Corporation (+Time-Life N.V.), Time Incorporated, a New York Corporation, as Guarantor and Chemical Bank, as Fiscal Agent and as Paying Agent (+Fiscal Agent+), notice is hereby given that:

1. The final installment of the purchase price of the above referenced notes, amounting to 75 Pct of the purchase price thereof is due and payable to the Fiscal Agent on July 26, 1983.

2. On and after August 10, 1983, the obligation of Time-Life N.V. to accept payment of the final installment shall cease.

3. In the event that payment of the final installment in respect of any Note is not made on or before August 9, 1983, Time-Life N.V. will be entitled to retain the first installment of the purchase price previously paid for such Note and will have no obligation to repay such installment or to pay interest thereon for any period prior to, including or subsequent to July 26, 1983.

Arrangements should be made with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels' office, as operator of the Euroclear System, or Cede S.A., in order to insure timely payment of the final installment.

Dated: July 8, 1983

# Fitch Lovell

## Building on some of the best managements and products in the food industry

- Profits of on-going operations up 66%.
- Major objectives achieved with sale of retail and agricultural divisions.
- Substantial capital available for acquisitions.
- The Directors view the future with considerable optimism.

Financial Highlights of 1982/83 (53 weeks ended 30th April 1983)	£'000 1982/83	£'000 1981/82 (52 weeks)
Sales	804,150	739,485
Profits before taxation	14,603	10,327
Earnings per share	16.01p	13.14p



Issue Price 100 per cent.

The following have agreed to procure subscribers for the Bonds and, to the extent that the Bonds are not so subscribed, to subscribe therefor:

Shearson/American Express Salomon Brothers International  
International Group

Fox-Pitt, Kelton N.V.

The 40,000 Bonds, in the denomination of U.S.\$1,000 each, have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange, subject only to the issue of the temporary Global Bond. Interest will be payable semi-annually in arrears on August 1 and February 1, commencing on February 1, 1984.

Particulars of Barnett Overseas Finance N.V., Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc. and the Bonds are available in the statistical services of Exel Statistical Services Ltd. and may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including July 22, 1983 from the brokers to the issue:

Cazenove & Co.  
12 Tokenhouse Yard,  
London EC2R 7AN

and  
The Stock Exchange in London

July 8, 1983

This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London.

U.S.\$40,000,000

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(Incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles with limited liability)

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

# Minorco preparing for expansion

Conspiracy theories about Mr Harry Oppenheimer's works abound, but strange to say the proximity of Minorco's sale of part of its stake in Phibro-Salomon and Charter Consolidated's sale yesterday of part of its stake in Minorco may not be a cunning plot.

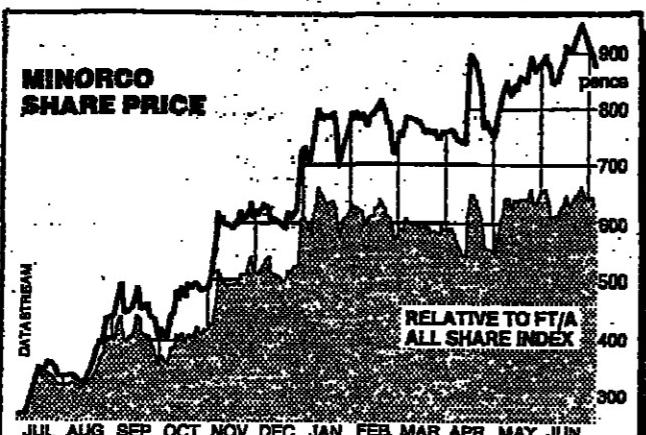
It is true that each operation has Minorco as its focal point, and it is equally the case that no development at Minorco is without a long-term purpose. Nevertheless, both transactions can be sensibly explained by the needs of the separate companies. Minorco cut its Phibro holding to 22.3 per cent because it needed the \$207m. The paradox is that while Minorco's many holdings - all equity accounted - make it rich in earnings and assets, the cash flow is small because most of its investment pay low dividends.

The cheques from Amramit, for example, have halved Hudson Bay, which is in the throes of a complex reorganization with Plateau Holdings and Trend International, has not paid any dividends for some years, and even the mighty Phibro is expected to pay the same this year as last.

Much the same considerations apply, ironically, to Charter reducing its Minorco stake from 9.3 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

Charter will find the £20m realized handy, but more important is the diminution of a holding which yields next to nothing while constituting a fifth of assets.

Tax also plays a part, and Charter might well have wanted



to sell more than 2.5 million shares.

It cannot be denied that Charter, although 36 per cent owned by Minorco, is no longer central to the worldwide plans of Anglo-American and De Beers. It has a degree of autonomy which Minorco, 66 per cent owned by Johannesburg does not enjoy.

In Charter's case, therefore, the connection with the octopus is more one of history. But in Minorco's case it is one for the future. It would be surprising if the sale of Phibro shares was not followed by the purchase of natural resource assets in North America.

Marston Thompson and Evershead's pre-tax profits for the year to the end of March rose from £6.08m to £6.86m, net of £6.03m to £6.36m, as stated yesterday. The dividend was as reported.

## F H Lloyd

F H Lloyd Holdings  
Year to 24.4.83  
Pre-tax loss £4.8m (£309,000 profit)  
Turnover £266.8m (£70.2m)  
Net final dividend 1p same  
Share price 30p up 21p

Britain's foundry industry is dying according to the new management team at F H Lloyd Holdings, one of Britain's largest steel castings and foundry groups. Yesterday it reported losses of £4.8m for the year to April, against modest pre-tax profits of £309,000 last time.

The £5.2m of extraordinary costs associated with the closure of the Wednesbury foundry in the West Midlands, was the main culprit. However, the timing of the closure decision meant that the company was entitled to a one-off payment of

£2.1m under the terms of the industry rationalization scheme organized by Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank.

In this respect F H Lloyd proved to be one of the luckier foundry companies. Those which kept foundries open had to pay a subsidy to companies like Lloyd and still found themselves operating in an industry suffering from chronic overcapacity.

Latest industry statistics show that despite the Lazard rationalization which wiped out 25 per cent of capacity the annual market for castings is running at 106,000 tonnes each year against a projected 144,000 tonnes.

The collapse of the metal industries and availability of cheaper and better quality castings from overseas are to blame. So the future of other companies in the industry will depend on the rule and Granada Group makes no bones about its dissatisfaction with the results so far.

Reporting a 12 per cent decline in pretax profits to £1m for the first six months of the year, Mr Alex Bernstein, chairman, blames partly the substantial increases in payments to the Independent Broadcasting Authority for subscription to the new channel.

Granada does not expect things to improve in the second half.

There is a 9 per cent rise in interim dividends to 2.1p a share.

Interest charges doubled to £2.8m, reflecting the group's development programme - into microcomputers and leisure - and expenditure on rental assets. Television rentals in Britain recorded lower profits and the Belgian insurance company also showed poor results. The sale of Granada Publishing brought in £3.7m cash.

## COMMODITIES

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES		Month	Volume	Settlement	Price
Russia Vienna Financial Services Ltd.		Mar '84	15	89.54	
		June '84	25	89.72	
		Sept '84	25	89.63	
		Dec '84	25	89.53	
		Mar '85	4188	100.14	
Comment: Mixed		Dec '84	150	104.08	
		Mar '85	15434	104.08	
		Comment: Mixed	15480	104.08	
		Dec '84	132	104.08	
		Mar '85	3670	104.08	
Comment: Neutral		Dec '84	80	104.78	
		Mar '85	4736	104.78	
Comment: FRANC		Dec '84	80	104.78	
		Mar '85	4736	104.78	
		Dec '84	80	104.78	
		Mar '85	4736	104.78	
Comment: SWISS FRANC		Dec '84	80	104.78	
		Mar '85	4736	104.78	
Comment: Varied		Dec '84	126	104.78	
EURDOLLARS		July	3462	89.77	
		Aug	307	89.92	
		Sept	118	89.92	
		Oct	93.30	89.92	
		Nov	102.00	89.92	
		Dec	102.00	89.92	
		Jan	102.00	89.92	
		Feb	102.00	89.92	
		Mar	102.00	89.92	
		Apr	102.00	89.92	
		May	102.00	89.92	
		June	102.00	89.92	
		Total lots traded	115	89.92	
		London Grain Futures Market			
		WHEAT			
		JULY	1425.75	89.75	
		AUG	1416.75	89.75	
		SEPT	1416.75	89.75	
		OCT	1416.75	89.75	
		NOV	1416.75	89.75	
		DEC	1416.75	89.75	
		JAN	1422.40	89.75	
		FEB	1422.40	89.75	
		MAR	1422.40	89.75	
		APR	1422.40	89.75	
		MAY	1422.40	89.75	
		JUN	1422.40	89.75	
		Total lots traded	115	89.92	
		BALMORAL			
		JULY	89.92	89.92	
		AUG	89.92	89.92	
		SEPT	89.92	89.92	
		OCT	89.92	89.92	
		NOV	89.92	89.92	
		DEC	89.92	89.92	
		JAN	89.92	89.92	
		FEB	89.92	89.92	
		MAR	89.92	89.92	
		APR	89.92	89.92	
		MAY	89.92	89.92	
		JUN	89.92	89.92	
		Total lots traded	115	89.92	
		GRANADA GROUP			
		WHEAT			
		JULY	1425.75	89.75	
		AUG	1416.75	89.75	
		SEPT	1416.75	89.75	
		OCT	1416.75	89.75	
		NOV	1416.75	89.75	
		DEC	1416.75	89.75	
		JAN	1422.40	89.75	
		FEB	1422.40	89.75	
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## CRICKET

# England stand by their tour men and give Edmonds fresh chance

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The dilemma which faces the England selectors is reflected in the choice of the side for the first Test match against New Zealand, starting at the Oval next Thursday. Though let down in Australia, they are standing by much the same team, in some cases because they think the form can only get better; in others because those they would like to bring in, such as Gooch, Willey and Emburey, are banned.

Without libelling him they could hardly not pick Edmonds. With 64 wickets in his last eight matches, a remarkable tally, if he continues at his present rate, Willis and Botham may even be obliged to have him with them on the England tour next winter.

For Edmonds to have come back as he has shows great strength of character. There were times last summer and in 1981 when he lost all coordination. He had little idea where the next ball was going. That is the equivalent of a golfer getting the "wipes" on the green. More often than not it is terminal. The last England bowler to suffer from it was Dennis Wilson of Yorkshire, whose first-class career it brought to an end. At much the same time it finished Fred Swarbrook of Derbyshire. Like Edmonds, both Wilson and Swarbrook were orthodox left-arm spinners.

Edmonds has so much to prove, to himself and others, that if he does it will say a lot for his nerve. Sides are always more fun to watch with a left-arm spinner in them, so it is greatly to be hoped that he succeeds. Marks, the other spinner in the England 12, took three first-class wickets in Australia at 117 apiece and one for 125 when Somerset played the New Zealanders last weekend. Unless the ball is likely to turn he may not get a game at the Oval.

Edmonds began his Test career, against Australia at Headingley in 1975, by taking the wickets of Ian and Greg Chappell, Waters, Edwards and Walker for 28 runs in 20 overs. In eight years since then the only English spinner to have taken five wickets in a Test innings in England is Uderwood, who did it once in 1976 and once in 1977. Six years have passed since

it was done, a fairly horrific statistic.

The most consistent English batsman of the last three seasons, Gatting, is again left out. One day he will cause the selectors to re-examine judgement. In the recent Prudential World Cup he was preferred to Randall because he made a sixth bowler. As leader of England's Test batting averages in Australia last winter, Randall would have been unlucky not to have held this place.

As much on trial at the Oval as almost anyone else in the side will be Botham. It would be wrenching to have to drop him, but he had a poor World Cup and is nothing like the bowler he was.

Where he could be said to be fortunate is in the lack of all-rounders challenging for his place. Jesty is not a good enough bowler to come on first change in a Test match, and after we are back with Pringle, who was not in fact the abject failure in Australia some seem to think. His contribution to England's one joyful victory, at Melbourne after Christmas, was vital. Of slow-bowling all-rounders the nearest of those available is probably Richard Williams of Northamptonshire.

Others in the wings are Richards, the Surrey wicketkeeper, to take over from the evergreen Taylor; Cook of Leicestershire and Hemmings as alternatives to Edmonds and Marks; Thomas as next in line to Cowans and Dilley, and the opening batsmen for Notts and the Windward Islands, Christopher Smith and Wlf Slack respectively.

## England 12 for the Oval

R G D Willis (Warwicks, capt)	Age 34	Test 79
G F Fowler (Lancashire)	26	4
C J Tavaré (Kent)	28	22
D I Gower (Leicestershire)	26	49
A J Lamb (Northamptonshire)	29	11
I T Botham (Somerset)	27	59
D W Randall (Notts)	32	37
R W Taylor (Derbyshire)	41	47
P H Edmonds (Middlesex)	32	21
V J Marks (Somerset)	28	1
G R Dilley (Kent)	24	16
N G Cowans (Middlesex)	22	4

Poor response to touring side

By Alan Gibson

**BRISTOL:** New Zealand, with four first-innings wickets standing, are 218 runs ahead of Gloucestershire.

Not for the first time, I mourn that county matches against touring sides have fallen from their high estate. Upon the ground where, perhaps, the most famous of them all was played (Gloucestershire's tie with the Australians in 1930, gates closed) there cannot have been much more than a thousand present yesterday.

Holt's Products tried for some years, in one of the braver and more imaginative efforts of sponsorship, to revive them, but the counties did not respond.

Gloucestershire fielded a weak side in this match. I do not doubt that the injuries which kept various senior players out were genuine, but had it been, say, a Nat West Cup match, one or two would I think have struggled into their flannels. No, the counties have ceased to take these matches seriously, and so the public has too.

It was another sultry day, though the clouds were higher than on Wednesday, and the ball did not swing about so much. There was also the factor that the quicker Gloucestershire bowlers are no match for the likes of Duleep and Co.

We had some sunshine in the afternoon. The New Zealanders, beginning at 15 for 0 wickets, after bowling Gloucestershire out for 120, had the opportunity for some congenital bunting practice.

Wright and Edgar did not hurry, and had some luck in the field. Wright was missed at slip early on, and when he was 31, an easy catch to the bowler, Doughty. Wright was trying to pull, but lobbed the ball back from a top edge.



Wright: did not hurry

Wright was walking away, yards down the pitch, when, after a fumble or two, Doughty saw the ball on the ground at his feet.

If he had picked it up he could still have run. Wright out, but he stood there, a stricken man.

His only comfort can be that such things happen to all good cricketers once in their lives and he has had his bad moment.

In the last over before lunch, Edgar, who has also played some very nice strokes which could have led to a catch was missed by Duleep. Hignell later took another good catch, at extra-cover, which got Howarth out, but only when Howarth had scored 75. The New Zealanders swished the evening casually away, M Crowe enjoying himself, and did not bother to declare.

It was, as so often in such hot weather, what my mother used to call a crotchy day. The players stood the heat pretty well, less so than some who were watching. I lost my temper, quite superfluously, with several telephone operators and Derry Durnford. Even GRIP, the supposedly imperious one, admitted she had had an alteration.

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# Habibti storms ahead for sprint honours

By Michael Seely

The William Hill Sprint Championship, at the York Ebor meeting, was the new target for Habibti, the Dunlop's brilliant winner of the July Cup at Newmarket yesterday. The filly, who failed to stay a mile in the English, and Irish 1,000 Guineas, is now the champion in this department.

The gallant Sobe was soon dictating the pace. Willie Carson, however, was always full of confidence on Habibti, as she pair tracked the leader. Both Lester Piggott on Salieri and Freddy Head on Maximova launched unavailing attacks two furlongs from home. Habibti stormed to the front in the Dip and went clear up the hill to beat Sobe by two and a half lengths. On Stage, the 3-1 favourite, was always unable to go the pace, and stayed on to take third place a further length behind.

The overall impression was one of Habibti's total domination of her field. All season, we have been awaiting a new star in this particular firmament, and provided that she keeps her form, it is hard to see Habibti being beaten again this year. Carson confirmed this view. "She's brilliant, absolutely brilliant," was all that the jockey could say afterwards.

Dunlop is determined to keep Habibti to sprinting distances. She might possibly stay given sufficient time. After all, it was in very testing going when she finished unplaced behind L'Attravante in the Irish 1,000 Guineas. But she has so much speed that I'm sure the five furlongs at York won't trouble her at all." Dunlop was to be congratulated on a fine test of training.

Habibti is sired by Habitat, and is a daughter of Klaireesse and therefore a close relation of D'Urville. As a two-year-old she was unbeaten, her three victories including the Lowther Stakes at York, and the Moygashel Stud Stakes at the Curragh. She belongs to the

Turn to Yorkshire Stakes

another interesting affair. Non-

laps have been dropped in the weights and is wearing blinkers for the first time in public. Robert Armstrong's four-year-old may find it no easy task to concede 23lb to Habitat's course specialist Steelworks.

At Lingfield, Armstrong can land a long range double by winning the July Handicap, with Mark Of Respect. The Newmarket trainer's horses have just struck a welcome vein of form, and Mark Of Respect must be given a good chance of getting his 7lb penalty for his recent 10th birthday.

Roger Farnell, who trains Ethelbo at Ulverton, Cumbria, said: "I have been advised by my solicitors not to say anything." Ethelbo won the Welsh Champion Hurdle by seven lengths, but was in a very distressed condition for some while afterwards.

Other inquiries pending concern Royal Hartune and Lucky Boar-



Habibti, with Carson in the saddle, goes clear of his rivals at Newmarket

lars, one of the country's top

hurdlers, has had a dog's test and winning the Welsh Champion Hurdle at Chepstow on Easter Monday. A Jockey Club inquiry in London was scheduled for next Tuesday, but an official said yesterday: "I will not have to take any action, and a new date has to be fixed."

Roger Farnell, who trains Ethelbo at Ulverton, Cumbria, said: "I have been advised by my solicitors not to say anything." Ethelbo won the Welsh Champion Hurdle by seven lengths, but was in a very distressed condition for some while afterwards.

Other inquiries pending concern Royal Hartune and Lucky Boar-

dimus, Royal Hartune's test proved positive, and the stable's second in 1,000 guineas, Little Boar dimus is trained in Cockermouth, Lancashire, the stable of the season's top-scoring trainer Jack Berry.

Stalkers for the first time helped Spring-Aut to come home a two-lengths winner in the Silver Birch Selling Stakes at Catterick yesterday.

Always in the leading group on the outside, Spring-Aut got the better of Lady Of Leisure more than a furlong from home. She was ridden by the Newmarket-based jockey, Nigel Day, who was having his first ride for Charlie Williams, who trains the filly for Mrs Ann Thomson.

By Sydney Friskin

As expected, the England squad announced for the home countries tournament in Cardiff from July 15 to 17 does not contain the six Southgate players who declined invitations to attend training weekends in order to concentrate on preparation for the European club championship. It would seem that these players have been disciplined by the authority to be included in the English squad for the European championships in Amsterdam from August 18 to 26.

Roger Self, the manager of Great Britain team, worried about the England team selection, fears that if they do not do well in Amsterdam (they won the bronze medal at Hanover in 1978) the chances of Britain qualifying for the Olympic Games would be seriously jeopardized. The performance of England will be taken into account as Britain seeks to achieve selection as the Olympic. Mr Self admits that the English overplay their hand and consequently tried the patience of the England selectors.

He has written to Clive Chapman, the chairman of the England selection committee asking for a clarification of selection policy. He accepts the dropping of the Southgate players on disciplinary grounds as a temporary measure but emphasizes that it will have far-reaching effects if their omission is not to be prolonged.

Mr Self asks whether in the interests of British hockey, the committee, for some sake of modesty, consider that the England management have reprimanded David Visser, the Southgate coach by appointing him to guide the England under-21 side in the junior European qualifying tournament in Lisbon from July 14 to 17.

Always in the leading group on the outside, Spring-Aut got the better of Lady Of Leisure more than a furlong from home. She was ridden by the Newmarket-based jockey, Nigel Day, who was having his first ride for Charlie Williams, who trains the filly for Mrs Ann Thomson.

ENGLAND SQUAD: P J Barber (Stourport), K S Bhansra (Hounslow), K S Bhansra (Merton), R J Bowes (Leeds), R C Brown (Bath), D Fawcett (London), B Gaskins (Preston), N Higgins (Walsall), captain, J Hart (Nottingham), R Lawton (East Grinstead), R Morris (Birmingham), P Pocock (Preston), R Richard (Bromley), I Sherriff (Scarborough), I Taylor (East Grinstead).

# Prowling cat creeps closer to the runaway Dane

From John Wilcockson, Nantes

The crowds watching the Tour de France during the next few days will have a few problems in identifying the top two riders: Anderson, in the yellow jersey, and Anderson, the new runner-up.

Yes, Phil Anderson, the battling Australian, has displaced Joop Zoetemelk from the favourite's role after yesterday's technically exciting time-trial across the rolling Breton countryside from Chateaubriant.

He did not win the 53 kilometres stage, but honourable, a stage record, to Bruno Coquard, a specialist. Bruno Coquard and Peter Post, their despairing manager. But Anderson was faster than all the other leading men, except for Sean Kelly, who beat him by 38 seconds. Zoetemelk was a further 38 seconds adrift of Anderson.

All this means that the Australian is now 42 seconds behind Kim Anderson, with Kelly third, at 1min 1sec.

Eric Vanderaerden, the young Belgian, never got into his stride and although he recovered towards the end of his trial, he could manage only twenty-second place on the stage, and has dropped to fifth overall.

Zoetemelk was the twenty-second and stayer (meaning that he was 22nd last in the race overall), and he had ideal conditions: barely a breath of wind, overcast sky, and a temperature in the mid-sixties.

At half-distance, at the top of a one kilometre-long hill lined with perhaps 1,000 spectators, this tall Dutchman was not among the 10. But he had to stop to fix his pedals during the final 30 kilometres to set an unbeatible time of 1:16:34, at an average speed of nearly 28mph.

This displaced the previous best time by Julian Gorospe, the talented young Spaniard, who was also beaten by Daniel Willems, who has rarely lived up to a once flattering reputation.

The next two places were also

## York

Total: double 3.10, 4.10. Treble 2.40, 3.40, 4.40

Draw: no advantage

[Television (TV) 2.40, 3.10 and 3.40 races]

2.5 TURN TO YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (22,819; 1m 1f) (11 runners)

101	90-4725 CROSSWATER (d) (M) G Whitting 4-10-9	P Edsdy
204	90-4726 CROWN (d) (M) G Whitting 4-10-9	P Edsdy
104	20121/7 CLAUDIO SECUNDUS (d) (M) M Hartnett 6-5-0	B Gaskins
107	20122/8 WHEESE RANGE (M) M Hartnett 4-8-10	P Edsdy
109	0-4404 AIRSHIP (F) Fletcher R Hollinshead 6-9-10	S Perks
110	0-4405 BANNOCK (d) (M) R Hartnett 6-9-10	J Hartnett
111	0-4406 BANNOCK (d) (M) R Hartnett 6-9-10	J Hartnett
112	0-4408 HYDRONE (C) Fletcher M H Esbury 6-4-4	M Birch
121	121/9 BANNOCK (d) (M) R Hartnett 6-9-10	A Hartnett
122	121/10 BANNOCK (d) (M) R Hartnett 6-9-10	A Hartnett
128	328/2 WINPIPE (D) O'Sullivan J W Watts 5-7-7	A Hartnett 3 10
100-30 STEPHENS, 9-2, Crossways, 5 (N) George, 6 White Range, 10 Alnwick, 14 Ma Pannier, 10 Windles, 20 others.		

2.40 PHILIP CORNES NICKEL ALLOY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,574; 6f) (8)

201	ADVANCE (F) (Abbot) T Hoyle 5-1	P Edsdy
204	4 CHEAS-AN-SOAR (M) V Tulloch C Nelson 9-0	S Perks
207	4 HARVARD (P) Morewood R Ross 5-1	J Hartnett
209	4 HARVARD (P) Morewood R Ross 5-1	J Hartnett
211	2 WELL RISHED (Mrs J Mountford) M H Esbury 9-0	P Edsdy
212	2 WELL RISHED (Mrs J Mountford) M H Esbury 9-0	P Edsdy
215	2 ZANBOS (Mrs H Camborne) B Hobbs 9-0	G Bader
2	2 WHIT RIGG (M) 100-30 Greyhound 4, 9 Advance, 7 Harvard, 10 Zarlos, 18 others.	

2.5 LIN PAC HANDICAP (54,526; 5f) (9)

302	224/2 CHEE SONG (C) K MacPherson P Calver 7-7	P Edsdy
304	2-0103 RAMBLING RIVER (M) M G Richardson 6-5-5	P Edsdy
305	18-0046 STEEL CHARGE (M) M Hartnett 6-5-5	P Edsdy
306	80-2020 MASS REPORT (M) M Hartnett 6-5-5	P Edsdy
307	12000-10 TORMESSY BOY (M) R Watson J Hardy 6-5-13	P Edsdy
309	0-4524 BEEFERS (M) (C) P Hartnett 6-5-13	P Edsdy
310	910-0004 KARAWAH (M) R Hartnett 6-5-13	P Edsdy
311	00104 SPANISH POINT (M) M Esby 6-4-13	P Edsdy

2.5 HUMMIE'S TREASURE, 4 Grey Scone, 5 Tobbyman, 9 Star, 9 Steel Charger, 14 Spanish Point, 18 others.

3.40 DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP (apprentices: 22,576; 1m 4f) (10)

404	3-00009 TOUGH COMMANDER (H) K Hart Armstrong 9-7	S Denison
408	9-113 NAJIMA (F) (Al-Jattan) F Durr 8-12	S Denison
409	0-4401 GUNN'S STAR (L) (M) R Watson J Hardy 6-5-13	P Edsdy
407	0-4402 BEEFERS (M) (C) P Hartnett 6-5-13	P Edsdy
405	0-4403 BEEFERS (M) (C) P Hartnett 6-5-13	P Edsdy
409	00308 KERSEY (M) J Vass 6-5-0	S Denison
411	31020 BIG CAR (M) C (Mrs) N Morton 6-5-0	N Hartnett
412	4816-02 NORTH STREET (M) T Donaldson J Hindley 8-4-7	A Hartnett
413	4816-03 SPARKLE (M) S Hartnett 6-5-0	A Hartnett
414	4816-04 CARTEAUX (P) M H Esbury 6-5-0	A Hartnett
415	4816-05 ORWELL (M) D Scott R Robson 6-5-0	A Hartnett
416	4816-06 HOLLY RUDY (R) Wood 7-7	B Wardrop 5 3
417	4108-06 RUMBLE (M) D Scott R Robson 7-7	B Wardrop 5 3

4.10 Running Melody, 7-2 Throce, 8 Mick's Star, 7 Ormevalde, 10 Kashee, 12 Njama, 15 others.

4.10 BLACK DUCK STAKES (2-y-o: 23,954; 6f) (5)

501	13231 BREGA BOY (M) (B) (F) 8-1	L Elliott
502	1 GARNKILL (M) (B) (F) 8-1	L Elliott
503	46 HABIBTI (H) (Abbot) T Hoyle 8-1	P Edsdy
510	9 OAKFIELD (M) G Smalley B Hobbs 8-6	B Fawcett
511	15 NOOKBURN (M) (B) (F) 8-1	B Fawcett

4.40 MONKGATE STAKES (2,616; 1m) (8)

621	410-222 PRINCE GUARD (M) S Matthews M Macrae 4-6-5	J Hartnett







# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

**BBC 1**

6.00 Cefax AM. News, traffic, weather and sport: a service everyone can receive, whether television owners or not.

6.30 Breakfast Time: presented by Selina Scott and Nick Ross, with Richard Smith (medical matters) and Don Hoyte (gardening). Includes news on the hour and half hour (until 8.30); Medical matters (between 6.45 and 7.00); Keep fit (6.45-7.00); Television preview (7.15-7.30); Gardening (7.30-7.45); Morning papers (7.30-7.45); Horoscope (8.30-8.45); Food (8.45-9.00); Closedown at 9.15.

8.55 International Golf: Live coverage of the State Express Classic from Sutton Coldfield. As well as the £200,000 prize money, there is the incentive of 10 qualifying places for the Open Championship. More at 1.45, and on BBC 2 at 4.20.

1.00 News After Noon: 1.27 Financial Report. And substituted news headlines; 1.30 Fingerbobs for the very young (r).

1.45 International Golf: Further live coverage of the State Express Classic, introduced by Peter Alliss.

4.20 Plus School: see also BBC 2 at 10.30. 4.45 Rock and Co: ventriloquist's show, with Ward Allen and Ken Wood (r); 5.00 Newmarket Extra with John Craven and Paul McDowell; 5.15: Hunter's Gold: Episode 8 of this 13-part drama serial, set in the New Zealand goldfields of a century ago (r).

5.40 News: with Jan Leeming; 6.00 South East at 6.30; end, 6.25, Nationwide.

7.00 The Good Life. The Goods' pig population has soared by four hundred per cent, which pleases them but not the Leadbeaters. Then, suddenly, they are all involved in a life-or-death exercise (r).

7.30 One On One: Final programme in this lively quiz series hosted breathlessly by Paul Daniels who is, however, more efficient when doing magic tricks. Last week's champion tries to beat the challenge of five new contestants.

8.00 The Time of Your Life. Jazz singer and critic George Melly remembers August 1948 when he made his first public appearance at Eel Pie Island, near Richmond. Charlie Chester recalls his radio programme Stand Easy. There are also memories from Majone Proops, the 'agony aunt'; Quentin Crisp, and Olympics champion Fanny Blankers-Coen.

8.30 Emery: Jack of Diamonds. Episode five of this comedy thriller finds Bernie Weinstein (the late Dick Emery) no nearer finding the cache of diamonds. His enquiries now take him to Germany.

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk. And weather.

9.25 Cagney and Lacey: A drugs ring is selling its deadly wares to high school students, and Chris and Mary Beth reluctantly use one of them as an informant.

10.15 Celene: Entertainment from Celene Duncan, from Wales. She is supported by Maesel and Real Thing; 10.45 News.

10.50 Film: Sleuth (1972) ingenious but melodramatic comedy thriller with Laurence Olivier enjoying himself as the thirtier writer who plays a deadly game with his wife's lover (Michael Caine). You will probably spot the 'surprise ending' a mile off. Directed with style by Joseph L. Mankiewicz. Ends at 11.00am.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.0kHz/285m; 1089kHz/75m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/530m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF: 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/150m; BBC 1: 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/205m; VHF 94.5; World Service MF 648kHz/43m

**TV-am**

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Anne Diamond, Nick Clegg, Hazel Evans on food at 6.30; Hazel Evans on food at 6.35 (repeat at 8.05); Today's papers (with David Rayner) at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Fantasy Time (Larry Adler) at 8.05; Weekend TV at 8.35; Diet with Diana Dors at 8.45; Mad Lizzy at 9.15. Closedown at 9.25.

**ITV/LONDON**

8.25 Themes news headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street; learning, with the Muppets; 10.25 Science International: Scientific research film. 10.35 Rocket Robin Hood: cartoon. (r). 10.55 Zoo Families: Young children look at wildlife in captivity. 11.05 A Big Country: The Enterprise. Dangerous diving off the coast of Tasmania. 11.35 Portraits of Power: Henry Ford's career in film about General Ford.

12.00 Top of the Pops: Told by the host Justin Moorcroft (r); 12.10 Rainbow, all the fun of the fair. 12.30 Do It Yourself: Car maintenance hints for women.

1.00 News: 1.20 Themes area news headlines. 1.30 About Britain: The Model Makers. Johnny Morris among the people who make miniature planes, cars, etc. 2.00 Private Benjamin: Army comedy, with Lorna Patterson.

2.40 Racing from York: We see the 2.40, 3.10 and 3.40. 4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (repeat to the 12.10 programme). 4.25 Bugs Bunny: cartoon. 4.45 The Model Engineers: Alison Holley. In the first of a new series, visit San Diego Zoo and Wild Animal Park, California. 4.50 Freethree: The winner of the Freethree pop video competition is announced and there is film of three young pigeon fanciers and their racing birds at Blackpool.

5.15 Young Doctors: Hospital drama series.

5.45 News: 6.00 The 6 o'clock Show: News presented with a lighter touch by Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter.

7.00 Who Wants To Be A Millionaire: Knowledge gambling game. Challengers take on the reigning champion, Cliff Walsh, from Rainhill, Merseyside.

7.30 The Bounder: On a shopping trip, Howard sees an old prison companion still up to his old cheating tricks. With Peter Bowles (r).

8.00 Hawaii Five-O: A series of burglaries prompts a warehouse owner to task the local police to task for negligence (r).

9.00 The Gentle Touch: Gifts: A bouquet of flowers arrives on the desk of Det Insp Maggie Forbes (Jill Gascoigne). Her colleagues deny sending it. Then more gifts arrive. And suddenly, the situation takes a sinister turn, for the presents began to arrive after the woman police officer's home had been burgled and vandals (r).

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Shades of Darkness: Bewitched (see Choice).

11.30 The London Programme: Part two of The Leaving of London, an inquiry into the flight of finance and families from the capital. The programme argues that the establishment of joint venture companies, similar to those in the US and West Germany, could help to flow.

12.10 Close. Barbara Leigh-Hunt reads a favourite poem.

**BBC 2**

6.05 Open University (until 8.10) 10.30 Play School: Michael O'Leary's story Follow this Line (also on BBC1, at 4.20pm); Closedown at 10.55.

4.20 International Golf: Live coverage (from BBC1) of the State Express Classic played at The Bally, Sutton Coldfield.

12.00 Top of the Pops: Told by the host Justin Moorcroft (r); 12.10 Rainbow, all the fun of the fair. 12.30 Do It Yourself: Car maintenance hints for women.

1.00 News: 1.20 Themes area news headlines. 1.30 About Britain: The Model Makers. Johnny Morris among the people who make miniature planes, cars, etc. 2.00 Private Benjamin: Army comedy, with Lorna Patterson.

2.40 Racing from York: We see the 2.40, 3.10 and 3.40.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (repeat to the 12.10 programme). 4.25 The Falcon in San Francisco (1945) The debonair amateur sleuth (played by Tom Conway) on the trail of some silk thieves.

4.45 Color Rhapsody: cartoon. 5.00 Sixty-Five: Bob Langley, on foot, enjoys what the Lake District has to offer. He shares the experience with people from the world of sport and entertainment: 7.25 News.

7.30 Fun to Imagine: Scientific fun and wonders, described by Richard Feynman, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Theoretical Physics at Caltech, California.

7.45 Civilization: The second film in Kenneth Clark's repeated series covers the 11th and 12th centuries and deals with the change in creativity and religious feelings that resulted in glorious buildings like Chartres Cathedral.

8.35 Gardeners' World: How skilful garden design in Islington, north London, has overcome the twin problems of lack of space and the strains of crowding buildings.

9.00 My Master Stove Race questions Frank Muir, Denis Norden, Ian Wallace and John Amis, and the replies are both verbal and musical.

9.25 Mayhem: This is part one of a three-part story about the setting up of a hotel for some psychiatric patients which meets with local disapproval. A young girl (Sylvette le Touz) haunts the hotel, determined to become an inmate. It transpires that several psychiatrists have tried to treat her, but without success. It looks like another job for Dr Eddie Roebuck (Patrick Stewart).

10.15 Pete Seeger's Electric Music Show: Mr Seeger and his resident guest, Diane Solomon, are joined by Australian singer/composer Billy Fildes.

10.50 Nemlight.

11.40 TV Festival: Video makers Patrick Martin and Doobie Bayliff show the way they see the future of television in this small-screen version of their visual and musical montage presently touring the country. Ends at 12.30am.

12.10 Close. Barbara Leigh-Hunt reads a favourite poem.

**CHANNEL 4**

5.30 In Search of Paradise: From the Garden of Eden. First of 13 films which show Man's attempts to dominate, or harmonise with, his environment. This launching film concerns how he has learned to survive by taming nature to his own advantage. It takes in Human gardens in India, Assyrian hunting scenes, Egyptian wall paintings and locations along the Nile.

6.02 Swiftils: Pop music magazine. Tonight's guests include Bananarama.

7.00 Channel Four News, Bulletin and comment on the day's main news stories.

7.30 The Friday Alternative: The bids for the London independent radio franchise: good news about the contraceptive pill; and a defence of words, whose meaning we have lost. He shares the experience with people from the world of sport and entertainment: 7.25 News.

7.30 Fun to Imagine: Scientific fun and wonders, described by Richard Feynman, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Theoretical Physics at Caltech, California.

7.45 Natural Selection: the South African vampires.

8.00 Unforgettable Songs: from the 1950s to the mid-70s. The guest stars are Bo Diddley and Mud. With Lipstick and Morton Music Machine.

8.30 WCRF in Cincinnati: Comedy series about life in a small American radio station. In this first episode, the station has been robbed, but the thief that follows the installation of a new anti-burglar system, is short-lived.

9.00 Nothing Sacred (1937) A surprisingly sprightly (by Ben Hecht) social comedy about a newspaper that, to boost its circulation, exploits the plight of a young woman (Carole Lombard) believed to be dying of radium poisoning. Hecht created that other classic comedy about the gutter press, The Front Page. Fredric March costars in Nothing Sacred, and a strong supporting cast includes Charles Winship, Walter Connolly (as the newspaper's managing editor), Sig Rumann, Margaret Hamilton and Monty Woolley (The Man Who Came to Dinner). Directed by William A. Wellman.

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10.15 Bertie Karloff Presents: Worse than Murder. The horror movie star introduces a thriller about a woman married to her mother-in-law because she stands to inherit a considerable amount of money. With Constance Ford and Mari Wilson.

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12.33 Boris Karloff Presents: Worse than Murder. The horror movie star introduces a thriller about a woman married to her mother-in-law because she stands to inherit a considerable amount of money. With Constance Ford and Mari Wilson.

12.33 Jazz on Four: Documentary tracing the life of Les Paul, the guitar maestro. Begins with his radio successes in the 1930s, and ends with his appearance at a recent concert. Ends at 1.20am.

12.40 Story: Judgment Day by Penelope Lea.

**Radio 4****CHOICE**

• Head-scratching and forehead furrowing, not to mention desperate recourse to the printed tale, wherever possible. I suspect my own reaction to Granada Television's mystery series *Shades of Darkness* which concludes tonight with *BEWITCHED* (LWT 10.30; times vary) will be shared by others. If it is true, as devotees of the ghost story say it is, that the best tales of the macabre thrive on the implied, not on the stated, then *Shades of Darkness* (I prefer to call it *Shades of Ambiguity*) passes the iron test with flying colours.

• It was only a couple of days ago that *The Times*, in a leading article, said of the Church of England that it faces the years ahead rather more confident of its purpose, even if the purpose itself escapes better definition. "It is," said the editorial, "a debate which is overdue". No

sooner said than done, apparently.

Tonight's tale, adapted from Edith Wharton by Alan Parker, is a little shrouded in a mist of enigma. "I never knew a place so far from humanity - and yet it's not so far in miles," reflects the gloomy vicar as he trudges with his equally gloomy

friend across the gloomy Cornish landscape, bound for the house where, we are to learn lives the man who is said to keep twits with a girl's ghost. "Miles ain't the only distance," reports his companion. This is the story's first variation on the theme of peaceful coexistence between people above and beneath the churchyard soil. There are others. I wish you luck in determining exactly what they are.

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## Spending cuts hit defence and NHS

Continued from page 1

manpower targets in the National Health Service, by seeking economies in less important expenditure, and by cutting the drug bill.

He admitted these measures would impose additional strains on the health service, but was confident that changes would be made "sensibly" during the rest of the financial year.

Capital spending by local authorities is exempted from the cuts. The Government wants programmes to be maintained to sustain the construction industry.

Mr Lawson faced furious criticism in the Commons from Opposition MPs not only for his cuts but because they said he and his colleagues must have known what was in prospect during the general election campaign and concealed it to deceive the voters.

Among his own backbenchers he earned some credit for taking corrective action early enough for it to be easier to implement than if left to the autumn.

The opposition pressed in vain for Mr Lawson to say when and on what evidence he made his decision. The answer is that evidence of two unwelcome trends accumulated steadily during the first quarter of the year.

First demand was rising for a number of entitlements not subject to cash control, including agricultural support, the new housing benefit and family pensioner services.

Second, Treasury expectations of a shortfall of some £1,200m on cash-limited spending were not being realised. Departments have evidently learned better how to spend up to the limits without overshooting.

It was also made clear yesterday that a large part of Mr Lawson's purpose was to convince financial markets of his firmness. His view, which his Cabinet colleagues accepted, was that any slackness in checking excess spending and borrowing might have led to an early further rise in interest rates which would have endangered recovery.

Financial markets reacted with a marked lack of enthusiasm to Mr Lawson's statement. Worries about the proposed unspecified £500m of asset sales depressed shares and government stocks.

**Business News, page 15**



The new Cabinet at 10 Downing Street yesterday: Back row (left to right) - Mr John Wakeham, Chief Whip; Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture; Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment; Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal; Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales; Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment; Mr

Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services; Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry; Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport; Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury; Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet; Front row (left to right) - Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence; Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary; Lord Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister; Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor; Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary; Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science; Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy; Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland.

## The gospel according to St Michael

By John Lawless

It turned into the jolliest of punch-ups when Marks and Spencer, Britain's biggest retailer faced its shareholders at the annual general meeting yesterday.

First it was bare-knuckle stuff: Why had the directors given themselves such large pay rises, bringing their remuneration last year to £1.8m?

Lord Sieff, M & S chairman, who is 70, is long used to suchisticus: "Directors pay has gone up 97 per cent in five years, compared to a 96 per cent rise in dividends. I apologise for the discrepancy."

A rib tickler: Why does the M & S board have more directors (now 19 of them) than Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet?

Lord Sieff: "We were a board of 24 and we have gradually reduced over the years. Unlike many companies, we don't have directors of subsidiaries. But we hope to reduce, gradually reduce in



Lord Sieff: long used to fisticuffs

socks, instead of packs of three?

Lord Sieff was puzzled: "We have single or triple packs. There is no case where bachelors, whatever their age, cannot buy single pairs."

A rabbit punch: "Why don't M&S shirt collars last as long these days?"

Lord Sieff was amazed: "I wear nothing except our shirts. We are the largest seller of

shirts in this country (40 per cent of total UK production) and our sales continue to increase."

Another punch: Why do M&S ties have such bad designs, when John Lewis's are good?

Lord Sieff, without admitting his source of neckwear: "I must say I largely agree. I thought we had made some progress - although by tomorrow the tie selector will doubtless be down at John Lewis's."

A body-blow: Why are the Canadian stores equipped with fitting rooms, when the British stores are not?

Hitting back where it hurts most

Lord Sieff called Dustin Hoffman to his defence - proclaiming him to be M&S's best customer for suits, and the leader of a popular band which, if given changing rooms, would consume a quarter of the floorspace at its Marble Arch store. That store,

he added, had just got into the Guinness Book of Records for selling more suits than any other shop.

Other old favourites came up, too: why was the shareholders' meeting attended by so many older people? Lord Sieff, for once, could not supply a proper answer.

A gentleman who said he was a physician helped out: "these people are the only ones available at 11 on a Thursday morning", he volunteered.

Such professional advice went down well. As did the news (among the foot-sore, who complained about the lengthy queues), the M&S is considering a major change in policy and re-examining the question of accepting credit cards.

But Lord Sieff hit back where it hurts shareholders most. Such a move "could reduce profits."

A final point cheered everyone: The declaration of dividends - 5.1p.

Much clapping of hands.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Edinburgh University, confers honorary degrees at the University, arrives Medical Quadrangle, 10.40.

The Prince of Wales, Chairman, The Prince of Wales' Committee, visits projects in Gwynedd, arrives Bangor station, 9.45.

The Princess of Wales opens new

Fisher Price factory, Peterlee, Co Durham, 12.55.

The Duke of Gloucester opens extension to County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside, 11; arrives Beverley Friary, 2.20 and Beverley Minster, 2.40.

The Duke of Kent, Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conferences (UK Fund), attends the North of England Study Conference, Salford University, Greater Manchester, 11.

The Twentieth Century People: Portraits Drawings and Prints, Norwich Castle Museum, Norwich, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 24).

Home Comforts by Graham Crowley, Bomb, Beaver and Fossil by Bill Woodrow, New Blood on Paper, drawings by five young artists, Papers Decirfts and related work 1929-43 by Hans Jean Arp, Museum of Modern Art, Penkridge Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 21).

Harvest, Bristol History of Wine Collection, Central Museum, Victoria Avenue, Southmead-on-Severn, Mon 2 to 5, Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until July 24).

Confidence by Graham Crowley, Bomb, Beaver and Fossil by Bill Woodrow, New Blood on Paper, drawings by five young artists, Papers Decirfts and related work 1929-43 by Hans Jean Arp, Museum of Modern Art, Penkridge Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 21).

Concert by Norwich School Orchestra, Norwich Cathedral, 7.15.

Recital by Vanya Milanova (violin) and Kathryn Stott (piano), St Thomas' Church, Salisbury, 7.30.

Concert by Chorus of New College Oxford, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.

Concert by Philharmonia Orchestra, Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, Nottingham, 7.30.

Music

Guitar recital by Stefano Grondona, St Albans Cathedral, 1.

Choral concert by Ardingly Christian Choir of Los Angeles, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

Concert with James Galway (flute) and Robert White (violin), with London Chamber Orchestra, Chester Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Norwich School Orchestra, Norwich Cathedral, 7.15.

Recital by Vanya Milanova (violin) and Kathryn Stott (piano), St Thomas' Church, Salisbury, 7.30.

Concert by Chorus of New College Oxford, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.

Concert by Philharmonia Orchestra, Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, Nottingham, 7.30.

Capital invested in 1857 (5).

Why we hear, supporting bones may appear dangerous (5).

Source of appeal that isn't answered? (7).

A sort of din, in short (6).

Divided into parts by grammarians (6).

Grammar as model, or some lad perhaps? (7).

Have these bones one point in common? (5).

Farm decisions made here to embark into space (9).

Writer - or longer? (9).

Oh! I see you are pronounced out of order - that's rare (5).

Desire to work second shift in T-shirt (6).

Poitboy who succeeded girl in shebeen (8).

ACROSS

1 Stable conditions required by his consul designate? (8).

5 See my backing horse entered in Derby, for example? (6).

10 National leader once hidden by frogs? (5).

11 Occasional butt from goat following girl? (5, 4).

12 Scoundrel leading current stoppage in port? (9).

13 Poplar's Liberal entering a working alliance? (5).

14 Source of appeal that isn't answered? (7).

15 A sort of din, in short? (6).

17 divided into parts by grammarians (6).

21 Grammar as model, or some lad perhaps? (7).

23 Have these bones one point in common? (5).

25 Farm decisions made here to embark into space? (9).

27 Writer - or longer? (9).

38 Oh! I see you are pronounced out of order - that's rare (5).

29 Desire to work second shift in T-shirt (6).

30 Beau getting magnanimous sign from French? (5).

DOWN

1 Squeeze applied in Health Service? (8).

2 A certain trick to produce a rise for everybody? (4, 5).

3 Beau getting magnanimous sign from French? (5).

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 10

### Anniversaries

Births: John D. Rockefeller, Richard, New York, 1839; Alfred Böck, psychologist, Nice, 1857; Percy Grainger, composer and pianist, Melbourne, 1882; Deaths: Christian Huygens, astronomer and physicist, The Hague, 1695; Percy Shelley, drowned at sea near Leghorn, Italy, 1822; Havelock Ellis, physician and writer, Washbrook, Suffolk, 1939.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:

1 *Return of the Jedi*

2 *Octopussy*

3 *Flashdance*

4 *Monty Python's*

The Meaning of Life

5 *Toys*

6 *Educating Rita*

7 *The Yes*

Dangerously

8 *Local Hero*

9 *One From the Heart*

10 *Heat and Dust*

The top five in the provinces:

1 *Return of the Jedi*

2 *Monty Python's*

Educating Rita

3 *Curse*

4 *Spring Break*

Compiled by Screen International

Commons (9.30): Debate on the youth training scheme.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the youth training scheme.

Compiled by Screen International

Concise Crossword, PAGE 10

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

### Unkind cuts which will run and run

Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, appeared at the dispatch box yesterday to announce £500m worth of cuts in budgeted public spending.

This was all rather sudden. Until the morning, hardly anyone had expected that this was to be a traditional 'cuts day'. Presumably the Government considered it important that the information should not be leaked in advance to that lot of sensationalists: the Cabinet, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lawson did not want any lurid accounts of the attitude which the two of them have towards the welfare state to be blazoned across the front pages of the spending minister's briefs.

The Labour Party, that had a congenial explanation of why it lost the election. Had the British people known Mr Lawson's true attitude towards such matters as to quote from his statement yesterday, "some carry forward of underspend on central Government capital programmes," Labour would have swept the country. Mr Michael Foot to the palace, with Dizzy the Dog and Jill the Feminist. Mr Pat Wall in ar Bradford! Mr Peter Tatchell in at Bermondsey, even though he was no longer the candidate at Bermondsey!

What we were seeing yesterday was a constitutional process which follows all general elections. Very soon after any victory at the polls, the new Government has to do something unpleasant. That is in